

text was devoted to an announcement of the Kremlin's plan for Berlin.

The plan was that *West Berlin* be declared a separate political entity (a "free city") and disarmed, except for a minimum police force, which would be used primarily to suppress anti-communist activity. All foreign troops would be withdrawn—which meant British, French, and American, but not Soviet, since Soviet troops are not stationed in West Berlin. The government of the "free city" of Berlin would be under the general supervision of the United Nations; but the communist government of East Germany would control all trade and traffic and means of entry into the city. The Kremlin note said: "If this proposal is not acceptable to the United States Government, there is no topic left for talks on the Berlin question."

Every subsequent Kremlin statement concerning Berlin reaffirms this basic, inflexible plan.

On June 14, 1961, the Kennedy administration (through Mike Mansfield, Democrat leader in the Senate) suggested a Berlin plan—which, in effect, accepted the Kremlin plan but incorporated East Berlin as part of the proposed "free city."² American public

² "A Third Way On Berlin," speech by U.S. Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont. Dem.), CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 107, pt. 8, pp. 10328-10334.

opinion was hostile to the Mansfield suggestion, and it was dropped. But President Kennedy skillfully used the "Berlin crisis" of 1961 "as a lever" to force congressional approval of a long-range foreign-aid bill and other measures claimed to be necessary for resisting international communism.³

What is President Nixon likely to do, if anything, about Berlin?

When one realizes that the Berlin situation was created by a member of the Council on Foreign Relations (which has been virtually the invisible government of the United States since the outset of World War II⁴), it is not comforting to know that President Nixon's most important appointed adviser (Henry Alfred Kissinger) is a CFR member, as was the President himself a few years ago. What should the U.S. do?

We no longer have any business defending

³ "Berlin Propels Foreign Aid Through Committee in House," article by Robert E. Baskin, *The Dallas Morning News*, Aug. 2, 1961, Sec. 1, p. 1.

⁴ For history of the Council on Foreign Relations' manipulation of American policy, see *The Invisible Government*, by Don Smoot (1962), available from The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., P.O. Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214; \$1.00 pocketbook, \$4.00 for clothback edition.

or promising to defend any part of Europe against anyone. Defending Berlin is a job for Germans, not Americans. Germans are an able, industrious people—more soundly prosperous, in some ways, than we are. Surely, a nation which, in two world wars, fought the might combination of allied powers as Germany fought, can now defend itself.

With or without the consent of any of our World War II allies, we should negotiate a peace treaty with the government of West Germany, recognizing it as the lawful government of all Germany, and imposing no restrictions on German sovereignty—leaving the nation unhindered to rearm for its own defense as it pleases.

We should repudiate the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, give the Germans a reasonable time to prepare their own defenses, and then withdraw our military aid and presence from all of Germany, exerting whatever diplomatic pressures available to persuade France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union to do likewise. What the Germans decide to do, or can do, about the division of their land and their capital city is not our business, as long as they commit no aggression against us.

Our own diplomatic and military resources should be devoted to the defense of our own country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, March 6, 1969

MARCH 5, 1969.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

To this end we toil and strive, because we have our hope set on the living God.—1 Timothy 4: 10.

O God, our Father, who hast called us to walk in Thy way and to live with love in our hearts, grant unto us the steady assurance that although we forget Thee Thou dost not forget us, and that notwithstanding the fact we let Thee down Thou dost never let us down. May Thy spirit abiding in us through all our changing moods sustain us in every right and good effort.

Bless Thou the young people of our land. Let not the undue license of a few limit the due liberty of the majority. Strengthen our youth that they may have full regard for the rights of all their fellows. Help them to use their freedom to discover themselves at their very best, to find creative channels for their restless endeavors, and to live and labor for justice by all, good will among all and liberty for all.

In the name of Him who was true to Himself, to others, and to Thee, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

RESIGNATION FROM THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from the Mexican-United States Parliamentary Conference:

OCV—342—Part 4

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
*Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
The Capitol,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with deep regret that I must take this opportunity to submit to you my resignation as a Member of the United States delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference for 1969.

I appreciate your understanding and acceptance of this resignation from the Conference. With deepest regrets,

Sincerely,

JAMES HARVEY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted. There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-420, the Chair appoints as a member of the U.S. delegation of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STEIGER), to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

FARM GROUPS OPPOSE HIGH INTEREST RATES

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, farm and rural groups are deeply concerned about the rising burden of high interest rates. Farm people, particularly, depend on credit to finance their seasonal operations and the high interest squeeze is creating severe problems in rural areas all over the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this week I received copies of resolutions from two important farm groups in North Dakota expressing concern over this problem and demanding that the Federal Reserve move to bring down interest rates.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the record a resolution from the North Dakota Farmers Union adopted on February 25, 1969, and one from the Production Credit Association of Grafton, N. Dak., adopted on February 15, 1969:

RESOLUTION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION, ADOPTED FEBRUARY 25, 1969

We view with alarm the continued draft to higher interest rates on borrowed money. This is one of the biggest increases in costs of production for farmers.

Government policies need to be reviewed and reformed to prevent further rises in interest rates. We recall that most farm depressions of the past have been signaled by a tightening of credit, advancing interest rates, and a failure on the part of public officials to note these signals of danger promptly.

We recognize with appreciation the excellent service which the district and central banks for cooperatives have provided to farmer owned cooperatives. We appreciate that the whole Farm Credit System and the Farmers Home Administration have been of great value in helping farmers.

The continued rise in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board has not only increased the National Debt, but is rapidly moving the money into the hands of money lenders.

We urge Congress to take immediate action to change the tight money policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION,
Grafton, N. Dak., February 21, 1969.

Congressman WRIGHT PATMAN,
*Chairman of the House
Banking Committee,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATMAN: The following resolution was adopted at the stockholders Annual Meeting of the Production

Credit Association of Grafton, North Dakota, on February 15, 1969:

"We view with alarm the continued drift to higher interest rates on borrowed money. This is one of the biggest increases in costs of production for farmers.

"Government policies need to be reviewed and reformed to prevent further rises in interest rates. We recall that most farm depressions of the past have been signaled by a tightening of credit, advancing interest rates, and a failure on the part of public officials to note these signals of danger promptly.

"We recognize with appreciation the excellent service which the district and central banks for cooperatives have provided to farmer-owned cooperatives. We appreciate that the whole Farm Credit System and the Farmers Home Administration have been of great value in helping farmers.

"The continued rise in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board has not only increased the National Debt, but is rapidly moving the money into the hands of money lenders.

"We urge the United States Congress to take immediate action to change the tight money policy of the Federal Reserve Board."

We feel this resolution should be brought to your attention.

Sincerely,

ERVIN SCHUMACHER,
President, Board of Directors, PCA.

NIXON ADMINISTRATION GIVES SPECIAL TREATMENT TO BONDS IN FEDERAL RESERVE PORTFOLIO

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Nixon administration is proposing a change in the definition of the public debt whereby the securities held by Government agencies—such as the social security trust fund—would not be included in the calculations of the total debt.

The Federal Reserve System through its Open Market Committee holds more than \$52.1 billion worth of Government securities. Yet, the Nixon administration does not plan to exclude this whopping sum from the national debt as it will the securities held in the various trust funds.

Mr. Speaker, the logic is absurd. If the bonds held in the trust funds are to be excluded, then every rule of common sense would hold that the bonds held in the Federal Open Market Committee portfolio, likewise, be excluded from the debt.

Why should the bonds in the Federal Reserve be treated in this special manner?

Of course, the \$52.1 billion should be canceled now and totally excluded from the debt. These bonds have all been paid for at least once and should be retired.

But, the Federal Reserve continues to charge the Treasury interest—to the tune of more than \$2.2 billion annually—on these bonds. From this huge interest income, the Federal Reserve finances its far-flung operations without congressional appropriations and without audits by the General Accounting Office.

The Nixon administration, for some reason, has decided to ignore these \$52.1 billion worth of bonds. I trust that President Nixon will explain why these bonds

were not excluded from the debt as were the funds in the trust accounts.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a copy of an editorial from the Washington Post of Monday, March 3, outlining the new Nixon debt concept:

THE DEBT-CEILING GAME

President Nixon's new version of the debt-ceiling game does not satisfy those economy-minded legislators who see restraints on borrowing as the key to reduction of Federal spending. Nor does it satisfy the realists who view the debt ceiling as a phony pretense of economy signifying nothing. This group would rather abolish the debt ceiling as a time-wasting device, and we are inclined to share that view. But with Congress seemingly wedded to the debt ceiling, for political purposes, the Nixon proposal appears to be a salutary compromise.

The absurdity of the present arrangement is sharply illustrated by the facts the President has laid before Congress. Budget surpluses are expected for the fiscal years 1969 and 1970. But even if those surpluses should prove to be somewhat larger than was estimated in the January budget, the President told Congress, the existing debt limit will have to be raised nevertheless. The reason is that the volume of Federal bonds held by the Government's trust funds, such as Social Security, is rising at the rate of about \$10 billion a year. In other words, an arbitrary debt ceiling must be raised to allow for an increase in Government debt which is automatic under the law.

What possible value is there in requiring Congress to make a debt-ceiling adjustment each year in order to allow the trust funds to function as the law contemplates? The Administration proposes to relieve Congress of that useless and unnecessary chore by eliminating the trust funds from the debt that must be covered by the "ceiling." There is logic in this proposal, for after all the bonds held by the trust funds are debt which the Government owes to itself. If this recommendation is accepted, the ceiling will apply only to the debt held by the general public.

Senator Williams complains that the proposal would make it appear that the debt has been reduced when it has not. For the unsophisticated, that may be true. But the confusion or deception involved is minor compared to the flimsy pretense that the existing debt ceiling, which must be jacked up every year, is a useful brake on spending.

The substantial virtue of the Nixon proposal is that it would, in the absence of an emergency, eliminate the need for further adjustment of the debt ceiling for the next few years. That would relieve members of Congress of the unwelcome obligation of repeatedly voting to raise the debt ceiling. Incidentally, the idea of eliminating the trust funds from the debt to which the ceiling applies comes from the bipartisan Commission on Budget Concepts appointed by President Johnson and headed by David M. Kennedy, now Secretary of the Treasury. It is not a gimmick to deceive the public but a well-founded fiscal concept which has substantial advantages for Congress until it can bring itself to complete abandonment of the debt-ceiling game.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE MEMBERS INTRODUCE INDEPENDENT CREDIT UNION AGENCY BILL ON BIPARTISAN BASIS

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, 1969, I introduced H.R. 2, which provides for an independent Federal

agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions.

Because I had been working on this idea and drafting the legislation prior to the start of this Congress and wanted to introduce it the first day the Congress was in session, it was not possible to contact all the Banking and Currency Committee members, many of whom I knew would want to cosponsor the legislation.

However, because of the widespread interest and support for this legislation, I have reintroduced the bill today, along with 23 other Democratic and Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee.

The legislation introduced today is identical to H.R. 2. Since the introduction of H.R. 2, it has been widely discussed among credit unions and the board of directors of every State credit union league that has met in recent months has endorsed H.R. 2. The Co-op League and the Consumer Federation of America also have endorsed the legislation.

The more than 12,000 Federal credit unions in this country have rendered a great service and it is fitting that they should be given a regulatory agency that is not stashed away in a corner of our Government as the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is at present.

As I have said so often, this bill is not designed to criticize the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions but, rather, to reward it for an outstanding job and to upgrade the Bureau to a position where it rightfully belongs.

Mr. Speaker, because of the widespread support for H.R. 2, I urge my colleagues throughout this body to introduce companion legislation, and, with unanimous consent, I place a copy of this bill with the names of its sponsors at this point in my remarks:

H.R. 8445

(Mr. Patman (for himself and Mr. Barrett, Mrs. Sullivan, Messrs. Reuss, Ashley, Moorhead, Stephens, St Germain, Gonzalez, Minish, Hanna, Gettys, Annunzio, Rees, Galifianakis, Bevil, Griffin, Hanley, Brasco, Chapell, Widnall, Mrs. Dwyer, and Messrs. Halpern, and Cowger) introduced the following bill:)

A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Section 2 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752) is amended by striking out paragraphs (2) and (3) thereof and inserting:

"(2) the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration;

"(3) the term 'Administration' means the National Credit Union Administration; and

"(4) the term 'Board' means the National Credit Union Board of Governors."

SEC. 2. The Federal Credit Union Act is further amended (1) by changing "Director" to read "Administrator" each place it appears therein; (2) by changing "Bureau of Federal Credit Unions" to read "National Credit Union Administration" each place it appears therein; and, (3) by changing "Bureau", each remaining place it appears, to read "Administration".

SEC. 3. Section 3 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 175a) is amended to read:

"CREATION OF ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the National Credit Union Administration (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administration'). The Administration shall consist of a National Credit Union Board of Governors (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board'), and an Administrator.

"(b) The Board shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the members of the Board, the President shall designate a Chairman and a Vice Chairman who shall serve as representatives at large. In making his selection of the remaining members, one from each of the seven Federal credit union regions, the President shall receive and give special consideration to the nominations submitted by credit union organizations which are representative of a majority of the credit unions located in the region for which a Board member is to be appointed. The persons so appointed as members of the Board shall be selected on the basis of established records of distinguished service in the credit union movement.

"(c) The term of office of each member of the Board shall be six years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and (2) the terms of office of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of two years; three at the end of four years; and three, including the Chairman and Vice Chairman, at the end of six years. Terms of office shall be on a calendar year basis. No member shall serve more than two full consecutive terms of office.

"(d) The President shall call the first meeting of the Board, and thereafter the Board shall meet on a quarterly basis, and at such other times as the Chairman or the Administrator may request, or whenever one-third of the members so request. The Board shall adopt such rules as it may see fit for the transaction of its business and shall keep permanent and complete records and minutes of its acts and proceedings. A majority of the voting members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall advise, consult with, and give guidance to the Administrator on matters of policy relating to the activities and functions of the Administration under this Act. The Board shall render an annual report to the President for submission to the Congress, summarizing the activities of the Administration and making such recommendations as it may deem appropriate. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Board, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations. The members of the Board shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of \$75 for each day engaged in the business of the Administration pursuant to authorization by the Chairman, and shall be allowed travel expenses including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"(e) There shall be an Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board may make recommendations to the President with respect to the

appointment of the Administrator. He shall be the chief executive officer of the Administration which shall be a full time position in the executive department at level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). The Administrator shall serve at the pleasure of the President."

SEC. 4. (a) All functions, property, records, and personnel of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions are transferred to the National Credit Union Administration created by this Act.

(b) The Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions in office on the date of enactment of this Act shall serve as acting Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration pending the appointment of an Administrator in accordance with section 3 of the Federal Credit Union Act as amended by this Act.

OPPRESSION IN UKRAINE

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while some affluent Americans scoff at any Communist menace, and others use their freedom to urge coexistence with Communist tyranny, the subjugated people of the Ukraine cry out to warn us of the impending danger to free men the world over.

Ukrainians are terrorized by the Soviets as they struggle for their day of liberation.

The Ukrainians have never been a warlike people. No one should fear their having self-determination—yet, the Russians do because they have never been able to destroy the Ukrainian's goal of freedom, his belief in God, nor his pride in his culture.

In II Corinthians, 6: 9, we read:

We are as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and behold we live; as chastened, and not killed.

The ABN—Bulletin of the Antibolshevik Bloc of Nations—for March 1968, carried several messages directed to us, the free men of the West. I include the following passage, including the list of the martyred political prisoners who aspired to the day of a free self-governing Ukraine:

ABN CONDEMNS COEXISTENCE WITH TYRANNIES

The present world political situation is characterized by moral weakness on the part of the Free World in relation to world Communism and Russian imperialism.

The major political circles of the Free World consider Communism and Russian imperialism from the view-point of the dangerous illusions they hold. Although the Russian Bolshevik dictatorship celebrated the 50th anniversary of its existence last year, the leading politicians in the Free World are still not able to grasp its essence and to contemplate it realistically.

In particular the connexion between Russian Bolshevik party interests with those of Russian nationalism and imperialism, the forcible nature of the Russian empire and the resistance of the subjugated nations to the Communist dictatorship and Russian domination are important facts which the leading political circles in the Free World do not want to see. They are all the less ready to draw the practical consequences from them in their own interests!

A policy, however, which is built on illusions and ignorance of facts can only lead to failure and catastrophe. The last 50 years of Russian Bolshevik dictatorship and the present world political situation are a sorry confirmation of this realization.

Soviet Russia rules and exploits the overwhelming majority of Europe and a large part of Asia as well. The Russian Bolshevik empire (the Soviet Union with the so-called satellite countries), which has come into existence and is kept together only by brutal force, is the largest colonial power in the world. This colonial empire is so strong that it threatens the freedom of the whole world.

The Soviet Russian rulers in their efforts to expand can draw on the support not only of the economic potential of the subjugated nations and countries, but in most cases also can count on the help of other Communist dictatorships.

Even if at the moment various examples of tensions and quarrels between the Russian and Chinese Communists—mainly on account of imperial antagonism—exist, Red China is in many respects in conformity with Soviet Russia against the Free World. The Chinese Communist rulers often give instinctive help to the Soviet Russian party and state, to whom they owe their seizure of power on the Chinese mainland.

Even in the present rivalry between Moscow and Peking for the leadership of the Communist world movement, most Communist parties in the world are moreover orientated towards Moscow, from where they receive their directives.

The Communist parties directed from Moscow are the fifth column of Russian imperialism. Through them Soviet Russia has the chance to interfere constantly in the domestic affairs of other states and to influence their policies. The most important tasks of these parties are: to strive to bring about a trend in foreign policy friendly to the Soviet Union, to promote social tension, to disturb the economy, to destroy the traditional moral and social order, to propagate Russian Bolshevik ideology and constantly to provoke unrest, so that the conditions necessary for a take over of power by the Communists are created. Even if they do not reach these goals, they perform the cause of Russian imperialism a valuable service.

Soviet Russia is in constant attack against the Free World. Everywhere it is causing unrest, everywhere exploiting political and social tension. Although it is always invoking the principle of non-intervention, it intervenes everywhere, complicates the position, and diverts the attention of world public opinion onto minor questions.

The Russian Bolshevik dictatorship promotes, together with other Communist dictatorships, Communist subversive actions and guerrilla warfare in the countries of Latin America, provokes race-riots in the USA through its agents, as well as demonstrations against the USA in various Western European countries. In Asia and Africa it agitates against the former colonial powers, although it is itself the greatest colonial power in the world.

Leading politicians and public writers, political experts and commentators in the Free World are inclined to regard all these phenomena as internal affairs of the countries concerned and thus to ignore the Russian Bolshevik initiative in them! Nothing which might disturb the illusion of 'peaceful co-existence' with the Russian Bolshevik imperialists, aggressors and mass-murderers, does this circle want to become aware of nor does it want to allow public opinion to become aware of! Otherwise they would have to admit the unreality of their own 'realistic' policy and uncover their lack of ability, if not their dishonesty, and leave the stage. And this they do not want to do.

The Russian Bolshevik 'coexistence' swindle has become an axiom of world politics! It is completely clear that a swindle can only serve those who thought it up and not those who believe it to be true. A swindle can only profit those who employ it systematically and not those against whom it is employed.

Authoritative political circles in the Free World have already sunk so low that they not only recognise and respect all previous conquests of Soviet Russia in silence, that they not only leave every initiative in world politics to Moscow, but they also view the Soviet Russian colonial empire as it is described in Russia's lying propaganda!

The Russian Bolshevik dictatorship could be satisfied with its conquests up to now and with its foreign policy. Unfortunately it is not. It is constantly striving to conquer more and more new countries, to rule over more and more new nations, to extend its influence over more and more new areas. Even the assumption, that the Russian Bolshevik rulers would at least refrain from a 'hot' war, in consideration of their 'coexistence' propaganda, has shown itself to be an illusion.

Soviet Russia has for years been waging an aggressive war against the Free World, without bearing the international responsibility for it and thus the risk connected with it! The native Communists in Vietnam would not have been by themselves without the help of the Soviet Russian empire in a position to fight against the military strength of the USA. They are supported, not as one might expect from the geographical position by Red China, but above all by Soviet Russia. But the USA does not consider it necessary to break off diplomatic relations with Moscow, although it is fighting a war against them in Vietnam!

The role too of Soviet Russia in the present Near East crisis should be no secret to any politically clear-thinking person. Moscow is stirring the Arabs up against Israel, is delivering them arms and promising them help in case of war. But when at last it came to a war between the Arab states and Israel, Moscow limited itself to only diplomatic and propaganda help. This did not allow Russia to avoid Arab defeat, but nevertheless Russia was able to increase its influence in some Arab states considerably.

The Russian Bolshevik rulers succeeded in doing what the Russian Tsars had failed in: penetrating with the Russian navy into the Mediterranean and drawing wide areas of the Near East into the Russian sphere of influence. The consequences of this development are still unforeseeable.

Soviet Russia continues its policy of expansion without a break. In comparison the Free World limits itself at the most to defence measures. Their leading political representatives are anxious to appease the Russian Bolshevik oligarchs with further concessions, to 'assure peace'!

Soviet Russia is at the moment striving, through an international atomic nonproliferation treaty—despite the principles of sovereignty and equality of nations and states—to create for itself a privileged position in the world! Only the Russian Bolshevik empire and the USA may have thermonuclear weapons—in accordance with the wishes of the Soviet Russian rulers. They are also demanding the privilege of inspecting the atomic industries of other countries. Such a right to inspection would give them the chance to carry on economic espionage through their agents in countries outside their own sphere of power, and to hinder the development of local nuclear industries.

The Russian Bolshevik rulers are already appearing as impudent as if they alone, together with the representatives of the USA, were entitled to force their will on all nations and states in the world, and to make decisions on the fate of the whole world!

Naturally they are prepared to recognise the USA as their partner in world politics,

but only as long as they cannot realise their own plans for world conquest.

Only cooperation between the nations of the Free World and the nations subjugated by Soviet Russia and Communism can save the world from the danger of a Russian Bolshevik aggression for all time.

The danger of Russian Bolshevik aggression will always exist as long as the Russian Bolshevik colonial empire exists. This empire can, if an atomic war is to be avoided, only be destroyed with the help of the peoples subjugated and exploited there.

The constant resistance of the subjugated nations against the foreign rule of the Russian Communist dictatorship and colonial exploitation is a reality in world politics. Some nations have only this circumstance to thank for the fact that they are still free. The resistance of the subjugated nations hinders the expansion of Soviet Russia and forces the Bolshevik rulers to make concessions in their sphere of power.

The Free World must make no further concessions to the Russian Bolshevik rulers and their vassals, above all in its own interests it must not recognise that conquests, render them neither political, diplomatic, economic nor any other help and refuse any form of cooperation with them. In addition the governments of the Free World should declare their solidarity with the efforts of the subjugated nations and support politically their efforts in their fight for the re-establishment of the freedom and the independence of their national states. In this governments of the Free World could invoke the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, also recognised by Russia, and demand their observance.

The revolutionary resistance of the nations subjugated by Russian imperialism and Communism shows the nations of the Free World the way towards the rescue of freedom and the assurance of progress.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ANTI-BOLSHEVIK
BLOC OF NATIONS.

UKRAINIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN U.S.S.R.

The following are brief data on a number of Ukrainian political prisoners presently incarcerated in the Soviet Union. This information is based on letters and documents smuggled out of the U.S.S.R. recently, above all on a manuscript collection of various materials about the prisoners, compiled by a Ukrainian journalist, Viacheslav Chornovil, himself arrested as a result and sentenced to 3 years hard labour in November 1967. His White Book has recently been published in Ukrainian under the title "Lykho z rozumu" ("Woe from Wit").

All the prisoners were condemned on the grounds of Article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR which states:

"Any agitation or propaganda with the intent to undermine or subvert the Soviet regime, participation in certain specific and particularly dangerous crimes against the State, dissemination with the same intent of slanderous inventions against the Soviet State and its social system, as well as distribution, preparation or possession with the above aim of literature with such content are punishable by the deprivation of freedom for terms from six months to seven years or banishment for terms from two to five years. The above actions, if committed by persons previously convicted for serious crimes against the State or for crimes committed in time of war, are punishable by imprisonment for terms from three to ten years."

Some of these prisoners have been mentioned in the Western press. Most of them are students, writers, lecturers and Ukrainian cultural leaders, who have been tried by the regime for "anti-Soviet activities", such as the reading and distribution of books and magazines published in the Western countries, the addresses of the late Pope John

XXIII, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington in 1964, and demanding recognition of Ukrainian language and culture in Ukraine, true equality for the Ukrainian nation in international relations, real sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.

I. RECENT UKRAINIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN U.S.S.R.

Viacheslav M. Chornovil: Born in the village of Yerky in Cherkasy region, Ukraine, on December 24, 1937, journalist, literary critic and associate of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. In 1960 he graduated with honours from the University of Kyiv with a degree in journalism. He is the author of many articles and scientific works. He also wrote two major books concerned with the imprisonment of fellow writers in Ukraine: "Recidivism of Terrorism or Justice" and "Woe from Wit" ("Lykho z rozumu"). The latter book was smuggled out of Ukraine and published by the "La Parole Ukrainienne" Publishing House in Paris. Having refused to act as a witness for the state at the closed trials of fellow writers, he defended them by writing letters and tracts on their behalf to the Soviet government. On August 3rd, 1967, the Secret Police made a search of Chornovil's apartment taking away several old books, personal letters and notes. On August 5th, he was arrested by KGB and has since been kept in isolation. In late November, 1967, V. Chornovil was sentenced at a closed trial to 3 years of hard labour.

Viacheslav Chornovil is married and has a three year old son, Taras. His wife, Olena, practises medicine.

II. UKRAINIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE CONDEMNED IN 1966

1. Yaroslav B. Hevrych: Born in the village of Ostapye, Ternopol region, Ukraine, on November 28, 1937, student at Kyiv Medical Institute. He was arrested in August 1965, tried and sentenced on March 11, 1966, at a closed trial in Kyiv, to 5 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet nationalistic propaganda and agitation". His sentence was reduced to 3 years after he appealed to the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR. He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 17-a, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

2. Ivan A. Hel: Born in the village of Klitsko, Lviv region, Ukraine, locksmith and a student at the Evening School of the University of Lviv. He is married and has a 4 year old daughter. He was arrested on August 24, 1965, and sentenced at a closed trial on March 25, 1966, in Lviv, to 3 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

3. Bohdan M. Horyn': Born in the village of Knisel, Lviv region, Ukraine, on February 10, 1936, literary and art critic. In 1959, he graduated in Philology from the University of Lviv. He worked as a research associate of the Lviv Museum of Ukrainian Art and wrote many articles on art and literature. He was arrested on August 26, 1965, and sentenced on April 18, 1966, at a closed trial in Lviv, to 4 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR, where he contracted an illness of the eyes threatening the loss of his sight.

4. Mykhailo M. Horyn': Born in the village of Knisel, Lviv region, Ukraine, on June 20, 1930, psychologist, brother of Bohdan Horyn'. He graduated from the University of Lviv and worked as a psychologist in a laboratory of industrial psychology. He is the author of many works on psychology and literature and a participant in professional conferences. He is married and has a three year old daughter. He was arrested on August 26, 1965, and sentenced on April 18, 1966, at a closed trial in Lviv, to six years of hard

labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 1 and 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR. In December, 1966, he was imprisoned in the camp jail for "writing and distributing anti-Soviet literature and speeches", and in 1967 all visiting privileges were denied him.

5. Dmytro P. Ivashchenko: Member of the Writers' Union of Ukraine, lecturer of Ukrainian literature, candidate of philological science. He worked as a lecturer of Ukrainian literature at the Lutsk Pedagogic Institute (Volynia, West Ukraine). He is married and has several children. He was arrested in August 1965, and sentenced in January 1966, by Volynia Region Court to 2 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet nationalistic propaganda and agitation". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR, where he is suffering from rheumatism.

6. Sviatoslav J. Karavanskyi: Born in Odessa, Ukraine, on December 24, 1920, poet, linguist, journalist and translator. During World War II, he served in the Red Army. After his unit was encircled and routed by the Germans he escaped to Odessa. There he cooperated illegally with the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists and was persecuted by the Rumanian security police. After the recapture of Odessa by the Soviet Russian army he was arrested and tried on February 7, 1944, by a Soviet military court and sentenced to 25 years of hard labour for "connections with the Ukrainian underground." Upon being freed from the Soviet concentration camp in December 1960, he returned to Odessa where he worked on translation of various books from English into Ukrainian. He translated the well-known novel "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte. On March 4, 1965, Karavanskyi's apartment was searched. He protested against this invasion of privacy and also against the various arrests of fellow writers. He presented a memorandum to the Polish and Czechoslovak Consuls in Kyiv in which he protested against the Soviet nationality policy in Ukraine and arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals. On November 13, 1965, Karavanskyi was re-arrested in Odessa and sentenced by the Prosecutor-General of the USSR, M. Rudenko, without any trial, to 8 years and 7 months of hard labour, that is to serve the rest of the previous 25 year sentence. He was incarcerated, on two occasions, in solitary confinement for periods up to ten days, for writing letters from the concentration camp to various Soviet authorities protesting against his arrest and imprisonment without trial. On October 8, 1966, he was imprisoned in the camp jail for a period of 6 months. During his imprisonment, Karavanskyi went on hunger strike 5 times, each time up to 10 days duration. In 1967, all visiting privileges were denied him. He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

7. Eugenia F. Kuznetsova: Born in Shostka, Sumy region, Ukraine, on November 28, 1913, chemist. She was a research worker in the chemical laboratory of the University of Kyiv. She was arrested on August 25, 1965, and sentenced on March 25, 1966, at a closed trial in Kyiv, to 4 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation". She is married and has children. She is presently severely ill serving her sentence in Camp 6, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

8. Olexander E. Martynenko: Born in Nova Horlivka, Donetsk region, Ukraine, engineer. He worked at Kyiv Geological Institute. He was arrested on August 28, 1965, and sentenced on March 25, 1966, at a closed trial in Kyiv, to 3 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

9. Mykhailo S. Masiutko: Born in Chaplyntsi, Kherson region, Ukraine, on November 18, 1918, poet, literary critic, teacher. In

1937, at the age of nineteen, he was arrested and sentenced to 5 years of hard labour for "counter-revolutionary activities". In 1940, he was released and vindicated. He served in the Soviet Army during World War II and was awarded a medal. He is married and had to support his 73 year old mother. He was arrested on September 4, 1965, in Feodosia, Crimea, Ukraine, and sentenced on March 23, 1966, at a closed trial in Lviv, to 6 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda". In camp he has been severely ill and operated. Forced to work immediately after the operation, his sutures came apart. In December 1966, Masiutko was put into the camp jail for a period of 6 months for "writing and distributing anti-Soviet articles" in the camp. He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

10. Valentyn Y. Moroz: Born in Kholoniv, Volynia region, Ukraine, on April 15, 1936, historian. He was a lecturer of modern history at Ivano-Frankivsk (Stanyslaviv) Pedagogic Institute (West Ukraine). He is married and has a 5 year old son. He was arrested in August 1965, and sentenced in January, 1966, in the Volynia Region Court, to 5 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR. In December 1966, he was put into the camp jail for a period of six months.

11. Mykhailo D. Ozernyi: Born in Verkhnie Synyevydne (Synyvid's'ko Vyzhnie), Lviv region, Ukraine, in 1929, teacher, translator. He was teacher of German language and Ukrainian language and literature in Ripynsk, Ivano-Frankivsk region. He is married and has two small children. He was arrested in August 1965, and sentenced on February 7, 1966, in Ivano-Frankivsk, to 6 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda". His sentence was reduced to 3 years by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR. He was serving his sentence in the early part of 1967 in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR. At present his whereabouts are unknown.

12. Mykhailo H. Osadchyl: Born in Kurmany, Sumy region, Ukraine, on March 22, 1936, journalist, poet, literary critic, lecturer and translator. He was a member of the Communist Party since January 1962, also a member of the Journalists' Union of Ukraine. He worked as Associate Professor in Journalism at the University of Lviv and was an editor of the University paper. He is married and has one son. He was arrested on August 28, 1965, and sentenced on April 18, 1966, at a closed trial in Lviv, to 2 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet agitation". A collection of M. Osadchyl's poetry entitled "Moon Fields" was published in 1965, but was confiscated and destroyed by the KGB. M. Osadchyl is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR. In camp, authorities removed a collection of poetry that he was translating into Ukrainian—poems of Garcia Lorca and Baltic poets.

13. Anatol O. Shevchuk: Born in Zhytomyr, Ukraine, on February 6, 1937, writer. He worked as a linotypist in Zhytomyr. He is married and has a 6 year old daughter. He suffers from a heart ailment and acute rheumatism. He was arrested on May 23, 1966, and sentenced on September 7, 1966, at a closed trial, to 5 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

14. Opanas E. Zalyvakh: Born in Husyntsi, Kharkiv region, Ukraine, on November 26, 1925, artist. In 1960, he graduated from Leningrad Art Institute. He was arrested in August 1965, in Ivano-Frankivsk and sentenced in March 1966, at a closed trial, to 5 years of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation". He is presently serving his sentence in Camp 11, in Yavas, Mordovian ASSR, USSR. The camp authorities have confiscated

his paints and have refused him the right to paint in his free time.

III. UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS SENTENCED DURING 1944-63

1. Kateryna Zarytska: Born in 1914, wife of M. Soroka. An organizer and worker of the Ukrainian Red Cross during World War II. She was sentenced in 1947 to 25 years of imprisonment. Presently she is detained in the Vladimir prison (east of Moscow).

2. Odarka Husiak: Born in 1924, arrested in 1950 for membership in the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (acting as courier). She was sentenced in 1950 to 25 years of imprisonment. Presently she is detained in the Vladimir prison.

3. Halyna Didyk: Born in 1912. An organizer and worker of the Ukrainian Red Cross during World War II. She was sentenced in 1950 to 25 years of imprisonment. She is presently serving her sentence in the Vladimir prison.

4. Dr. Volodymyr Horbovyi: A Ukrainian lawyer, citizen of Czechoslovakia, was sentenced in 1947 without a trial of any kind and imprisoned merely on "special order" of the Soviet Russian secret police. The main accusation levelled against Dr. Horbovyi was his activity as a defence lawyer prior to World War II in former Poland. He defended before Polish courts Ukrainian nationalist leaders, Stepan Bandera, Yaroslav Stetsko, and others.

A few years ago, while in No. 5 concentration camp, in Leply, Mordovian ASSR, Dr. Horbovyi wrote a letter to Khrushchev, pointing out that the USSR is violating UN Declaration on Human Rights in imprisoning him without a trial. Dr. Horbovyi also censured the USSR's breach of the United Nations Charter and of other international standards. He defended the rights of Ukrainian political prisoners in Soviet concentration camps. However, he received no answer either from Khrushchev or his successors, Brezhnev and Kosygin. The KGB sent him several times to Kyiv and Moscow to be interrogated by KGB chiefs. There he was promised his freedom and life in comfort if he would renounce his Ukrainian patriotic views, but he preferred imprisonment in honour. The KGB went even so far as to compel his wife to publish a letter denouncing her husband and the ideas he stood for. Dr. Horbovyi is serving now his 20th year of incarceration and hard labour in the camps of the Dubravno Camp Administration in the Mordovian ASSR.

5. Yuriy Shukhevych: Son of Lieut.-General Taras Chuprynka (nom-de-guerre of Roman Shukhevych), Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which fought both against Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia during the last war, and carried on a guerilla warfare against the renewed occupation of Ukraine by Communist Russia for several years after the World War II ended. Yuriy Shukhevych was born in 1933, arrested in 1948, at the age of 15, and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment for "connections with Ukrainian underground". In the spring of 1956, he was released. In the autumn of the same year Y. Shukhevych was again arrested and at the request of the Prosecutor General of the USSR M. Rudenko, he was sentenced to 2 years in prison. On the day of release from prison in 1958, he was re-arrested for "anti-Soviet propaganda" in prison cells and sentenced to additional 10 years of hard labour. He is serving his sentence in the camps of the Dubravno Concentration Camps Administration in the Mordovian ASSR, USSR.

6. Mykhailo Soroka: He was arrested in 1940, and sentenced to 8 years in prison. After his release in 1949, Soroka returned to Lviv where he was arrested and exiled to Krasnoyarsk region in Siberia for the same "crime." Upon return to Lviv in 1951, he was vindicated for the 1940 sentence. In 1952, M.

Soroka was arrested again on grounds of belonging to subversive organizations which allegedly existed in the forced labour camps and again sentenced to 25 years of imprisonment. Altogether this Ukrainian patriot spent 7 years in Polish and 24 years in Soviet Russian prisons.

7. V. Duzhynskyi: An artist, sentenced in 1957, to 10 years for hanging the flag of the Ukrainian Zaporozhian Cossacks, who fought for Ukrainian independence in the XVI-XVIII century, in the Lviv theatre. He is presently serving his sentence in Dubravno system of camps in the Mordovian ASSR.

8. S. Virun: Presently serving his sentence in Dubravno camps, Mordovian ASSR, for organizing the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union in Lviv, which tried to formulate a programme for more political and social freedom for Ukraine within the framework of the Soviet Constitution. He was sentenced in 1961 to 11 years of hard labour. Born in 1932 in Lviv region, Communist Party propagandist.

9. L. Lukyanenko: Presently serving his sentence in Dubravno camps, Mordovian ASSR, for organizing the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union in Lviv. He was sentenced in 1961, to 15 years of hard labour. Born in 1927 in the village of Khryplivka, Chernihiv region, in Ukraine, graduate of the Faculty of Laws of Moscow University, Communist party propagandist, expelled from the CPSU in connection with this case.

10. Ivan O. Kandyba: Born in 1930, in the village of Stolno, Volodava district, Pidlashia region of West Ukraine, presently in Poland, graduate of the Faculty of Laws of the Lviv University, a lawyer. Sentenced in 1961, to 15 years of hard labour for attempting to organise the Ukrainian Worker's and Peasants' Union in Lviv, which tried to formulate a programme for more political and social freedom for Ukraine within the framework of the Soviet Constitution. Presently serving his sentence in Dubravno camps, Mordovian ASSR.

11. Oleksandr S. Libovych: Born in 1935 in Hildno, Berezhiv district, Lemky region (presently Poland), Ukrainian agriculturist, graduate of Lviv Agricultural Institute, sentenced in 1961 to 10 years of hard labour for organising the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union in Lviv. Present whereabouts unknown.

12. Vasyi S. Lutskiv: Born in 1935, in the village of Pavliv, Radekhiv district, Lviv region, Ukraine, manager of the village club of Pavliv. Sentenced in 1961 to 10 years hard labour for organising Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union in Lviv. Present whereabouts unknown.

13. Yosyp Y. Borovynskyi: Born in 1932, in Sianik (Sanok), Lemky region (presently in Poland), graduate of the Faculty of Laws of the University of Lviv, member of the CPSU (expelled from the Party in connection with this case), prosecution investigator in Pere-myshliany district, Lviv region, Ukraine. Sentenced in 1961 to 10 (later reduced to 7) years of hard labour for participation in the Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union which had as its final aim the achievement of Ukrainian independence by legal means. Presently incarcerated in Mordovian ASSR forced labour camps.

14. Ivan Z. Kipysh: Born in 1923, in the village of Hludno, Berezhiv district, Lemky region (at present in Poland), Ukrainian, militiaman from Lviv. Sentenced in 1961 to 10 (later reduced to 7) years of hard labour for participation in Ukrainian Workers' and Peasants' Union. Presently serving his sentence in Mordovian camps.

15. Bohdan Harmatiuk: Born in 1939, construction engineer. Sentenced in March 1959 to 10 years of imprisonment for participation in the "United Party for Liberation of Ukraine" in Stanyslaviv, West Ukraine. Presently Mordovian camps.

16. Yarema S. Tkachuk: Born in 1933, turner. Case as above.

17. Bohdan I. Tymkiv: born in 1935, student of Lviv Forestry Institute. Case as above.

18. Myron Ploshchak: Born in 1932, worker. Case as above.

19. Ivan V. Strutynskyi: Born in 1937, secondary education, conductor of a factory's amateur chorus. Case as above. Recently released.

20. Mykola Yurchyk: Born in 1933, worker. sentenced in March 1959 to 7 years hard labour in the same case as the above prisoners. Recently released.

21. Ivan Konevych: Born in 1930, worker. Case as above. Recently released.

22. Ivan Teodorovych Koval: Young worker from Lviv. Sentenced in December 1961 to be shot for the formation of the organisation under the name of "Ukrainian National Committee" (UNK), whose aim was independence of Ukraine. The sentence was carried out.

23. Bohdan Hrytsyna: Young worker from Lviv. Sentenced in December 1961 to be shot, together with I. Koval, in the case of the "Ukrainian National Committee". The sentence was carried out.

24. Volodymyr Hnot: Locksmith from Lviv. Sentenced to be shot in December 1961. The sentence was later commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. Presently serving his sentence in Mordovian camps (sentenced in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case).

25. Roman Hurynii: Born in 1939, worker at the secret factory in Lviv, P.O. Box 47, sentenced in December 1961 to be shot (the case of the "Ukrainian National Committee"). The sentence was commuted to 15 years of imprisonment. Presently serving his sentence in Mordovian camps.

26. Hryhorii Zelymash: Collective farmer from Lviv region, sentenced in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case in 1961 to 15 years of imprisonment. At present in Mordovian camps.

27. Oleksii Zelymash: Collective farmer, brother of Hryhorii, sentenced in "Ukrainian National Committee" case in Lviv in 1961 to 12 years of imprisonment. At present in Mordovian camps.

28. Melykh: A philologist from Lviv, graduate of Lviv University, sentenced in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case to 15 years of imprisonment. Serving his sentence in Mordovian camps.

29. Vasyi Kindrat: Young boy, sentenced in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case in Lviv to 13 years of imprisonment, after which he lost his mind.

30. Kyrylo: Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

31. Mykola Mashtaler: Sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

32. Stepan Soroka: Worker, sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

33. Pokora: Worker, sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

34. Iovchyk: Sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case in 1961.

35. Myn'ko: Sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

36. Tehyvets: Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in 1961 in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case.

37. Mykola Melnychuk: Sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case in 1961 in Lviv.

38. Khomiakovich: Sentenced to 12 years of imprisonment in the "Ukrainian National Committee" case in 1961.

39. Bohdan Skira: From Lviv region, serving his sentence in the Mordovian concentration camps. Details unknown.

40. Dmytro Verkholiak: Medical student. Imprisoned in Mordovian concentration camps.

41. V. Levkovych: Imprisoned in Mordovian concentration camps. Some time ago he was released but immediately afterwards arrested again on KGB request.

42. A. Hubych: Imprisoned in Mordovian concentration camps.

44. Y. Dollshnyi: Presently serving his sentence in Dubravno camps of the Mordovian ASSR. He was sentenced for demanding, together with other Ukrainian intellectuals from Karaganda, Kazakhstan, a Ukrainian school for their children. His colleagues were also sentenced along with him.

45. M. P. Lytsyk: Sentenced at a closed trial of Lviv region court on 12th April 1961, and presently serving sentence in the Mordovian camps.

46. O. V. Volodyniuk: Sentenced at a closed trial of Lviv region court on 12th April, 1961, and presently serving his sentence in the Mordovian camps.

47. Yu. Sachuk: Sentenced at a closed trial of Volynia region court in Lutsk on 10. 9. 1963, and presently serving his sentence in Mordovian camps.

(NOTE.—The above list is by far not comprehensive, as names of hundreds and thousands of other Ukrainian political prisoners are not known at present. Thus, the assertions of Soviet Russian leaders that "In the Soviet Union at present there are no facts of trials for political offences" (see Khrushchev's speech at the 21st Congress of the CPSU, Pravda 28. 1. 1959) do not correspond with the truth.)

Letters and parcels (up to 22 lbs. in weight) with food articles may be sent to the prisoners in the Mordovian camps from abroad at the following address: USSR, Moscow, p/y.a. 5110/1 Zh Kh, (followed by the prisoner's name).

RECENT DOCUMENTATION: FRIGHTENED MOSCOW ATTACKS—SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST NOTE AGAINST OUR ACTION

On November 16, 1967 the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, S. P. Kozirev delivered a note with the following text to the Canadian Ambassador in Moscow R. A. D. Ford:

"On November 7th, the day on which the Soviet people celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a demonstration hostile to the Soviet Union was organised in front of the Embassy of the USSR in Ottawa. Its organisers were the members of the Bandera and other anti-Soviet groups, which cooperated with Hitler during World War II and today have found refuge in Canada".

Hundreds of young people, born in Canada after the end of World War II—according to the Government of the USSR—are collaborators of Hitler, since it was mostly young people who took part in the Ottawa demonstration.

"For this purpose, the chieftain of the Bandera movement and a war criminal, Y. Stetsko, had been imported from West Germany, who gave special instructions to the participants of the uproar".

As is well-known, Yaroslav Stetsko was an inmate of the Nazi concentration camps for many years.

"The provocation before the building of the Embassy of the USSR was staged at a time when a reception honoring the 50th anniversary of the October (Revolution) was held. The crowd of hooligans blocked the entrance to the embassy and scattered leaflets. The guests who were arriving for the reception were insulted and bottles of paint and other objects were thrown at them."

The note does not name any Western ambassadors who had been insulted or at whom bottles of ink, etc. had been thrown.

"The windows of the embassy were broken; the walls were bespattered and attempts made to set the building on fire".

The note does not give the number of the millions massacred by the Russians as the

result of the October Revolution, or the seas of blood spilt by the Russian executioners of the victims of the Ukrainian and other subjugated peoples.

"The same day an anti-Soviet provocation was also organized in front of the General Consulate of the USSR in Montreal.

"The USSR Embassy in Canada had drawn the attention of the Canadian Government to the preparations for such provocations many times, and has insisted that appropriate measures be taken to prevent such uproars, which are not in keeping with normal diplomatic relations among states. The Soviet side has also warned the Government of Canada in this matter through the Canadian Ambassador in Moscow. However, the circumstances show that the Canadian authorities did not use any means they should have used to ensure the normal flow of business and immunity of the embassy which stem from the generally accepted norms of hospitality and are in the interests of the development of Soviet-Canadian relations. Furthermore, there is every reason to state that the preparation and holding of this provocation proceeded with the obvious connivance of Canadian official authorities. In fact, the organizers of the provocation had at their disposal not only the organs of the press but also Canadian radio and television which for several days gave wide publicity to the hooligan actions being prepared against the Soviet Embassy. As a matter of fact, even during the uproar the Canadian police remained inactive, citing 'the absence of directions'."

The Kremlin wrongly accuses the government of Canada of having some type of relation to the demonstration. This is a clear, typically Russian lie. Moscow would like to see a government of a free country, in which every freedom of the individual is guaranteed by law, using clubs or Chekist nagant revolvers to disperse the demonstrators.

The demonstrators' anger is clear to all civilized people, when the fact that, for the least expression of free thought, the creators of cultural values are suffering in Siberia or in lunatic asylums.

For the Chekist terrorists, objective information is loud publicity. On the other hand the Chekist murderers are silent about the fact that anti-Vietnam, pro-Communist hooligans in a contemptuous way insulted the Prime Minister of Canada himself in front of the Parliament and the Canadian police did not arrest them.

But why is "the greatest power on earth" complaining so much? Is it because the idea of freedom is breaking up the prison of nations and is spreading throughout the world? This is where the reason for their fear is to be found.

The note further states: "The Soviet Government lodges a firm protest with the Government of Canada in relation to the said hostile and provocative actions against the USSR Embassy in Ottawa and the General Consulate of the USSR in Montreal. The responsibility for the material and political consequences of these actions rests fully with the Canadian Government, which cannot be evaluated in a way other than the failure of the Canadian party in its obligations, which are called for by the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

"Taking into consideration the regrets on this occasion expressed by the Foreign Affairs Minister in his letter of November 8, 1967 to the USSR Ambassador, the Soviet Government feels, nevertheless, that the Minister's letter on this question is unsatisfactory, because it essentially makes an attempt to remove the blame from the Canadian authorities for the provocations organized against the Soviet Embassy."

The Chekists cannot understand that in a free, democratic country the government neither organizes nor calls to a demonstration, but a free citizen, making use of his

democratic rights, does it on his own initiative. And there is no democratic country where the government prohibits a citizen to do so. The Chekists have "forgotten" how many anti-Vietnam demonstrations against President Johnson they have initiated in the USA, but the government of the USA, as well as that of Canada is tolerating such demonstrations. But the Chekists were annoyed when among others young demonstrators pointed to their crimes. The young people were born or reared in Canada and they cannot be labelled Nazis or collaborators of Hitler.

The Chekist note continues: "The Soviet side demands severe punishment for the instigators and the participants of the anti-Soviet provocation and full compensation for material damages sustained by the Soviet Embassy. The Soviet Government awaits that the Canadian authorities will use the necessary means to create normal conditions for the activities of Soviet institutions in Canada."

We ask in earnest: How did the Chekist government answer to the proof of the Supreme Court of the Federal Republic of Germany that upon direct orders from Premier Khrushchov and Minister Shelepin the Head of OUN, Stepan Bandera and Prof. L. Rebet were murdered on the free German soil,—and to the third planned murder, that of Yaroslav Stetsko?

All this had been proved in court as well as by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee.

Why are the Chekists silent?! Why is the West silent?! Stepan Bandera also died for the freedom of the West. And the murder of Symon Petliura and Col. Evhen Konovalenko?! All this has also been documented. Why is the West silent? The U.S. Judiciary Committee also included its own evidence. We are waiting to see what the Free World will present to the terrorists and murderers from Moscow!

SOMEONE HAS BEEN CAUGHT RED-HANDED

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, someone has been caught red-handed. The United Mine Workers Journal issue of March 1, 1969, contains an article which purportedly quotes statements that I allegedly made. These alleged quotations are a completely false and total fabrication.

The United Mine Workers Journal states that it obtained the quotations from a "friend with a long memory and a good filing system." I believe that this "friend" ought to have the guts to step forward and identify himself. If it is true that he works on Capitol Hill, I pity the office in which he works because that kind of memory and that kind of filing system would produce complete chaos within a congressional office. I doubt whether he has the intestinal fortitude to identify himself.

FALSE AND MALICIOUS FABRICATIONS

The United Mine Workers Journal article purports to quote from the April 1959 issue of Pageant magazine which included a story on "How To Get Elected to Congress." The Pageant magazine article does contain some quotes from me which are my "10 rules for campaigners," including such items as:

Pay attention to the average person, be true to your own personality, be constructive

and campaign cleanly, turn every attack on you into an asset—couple an immediate answer with your own constructive approach to the problem.

The United Mine Workers Journal states without qualification that what I said in April 1959 was:

First you pop off to get attention, regardless of the merit of your ideas. Then you pose as the champion of the average man against the interests. . . . The truth of your statement or the merit of your argument has nothing to do with your response or your conduct.

In its desperate efforts to discredit me because of my fight for coal mine health and safety legislation, the United Mine Workers Journal has falsely fabricated ideas which I have never expressed, never entertained or ever dreamed of. The enormity of this deliberate attempt to defame my character is clearly apparent from the following text of the telegram which I have sent to W. A. Boyle.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this article from the United Mine Workers Journal, as well as the complete text of the April 1959 article from Pageant magazine—along with statements in the Congress by Senators John F. Kennedy, Hubert H. Humphrey, and Estes Kefauver—and also the text of a telegram which I have sent to Mr. W. A. Boyle, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The material referred to follows:

TEXT OF TELEGRAM FROM REPRESENTATIVE
HECHLER TO UMWA PRESIDENT BOYLE

MARCH 6, 1969.

W. A. BOYLE,
President, United Mine Workers of America,
Washington, D.C.

Page 13 of the March 1, 1969, issue of the United Mine Workers Journal contains a false and malicious article signed by Rex Lauck and entitled "Ken Hechler's credo is Revealed." This article purports to quote what are alleged to be "Hechler's own ideas" as allegedly expressed in the April, 1959 issue of Pageant magazine. The United Mine Worker's Journal article concludes: "That explains much about how this man Hechler operates. Shades of Joe McCarthy!"

I trust that you are aware of the fact that the article in the United Mine Workers Journal is worded in such a fashion as to be designed to defame my character. Thousands of readers of the journal, including a large number in my Congressional District, are being fed these deliberately falsified statements which bear no resemblance whatsoever to anything I said in the Pageant article, or anything I have ever either said or thought before or since the appearance of that article.

Even if you should remove the direct quotation remarks and present this material as a paraphrase instead of an allegedly direct quote, the entire article in the journal is false, malicious and designed to defame my character.

I trust you do not condone the printing of such malicious misinformation by a man listed on the masthead of the journal as "assistant editor." I demand an immediate apology for this false quotation, attribution and characterization in the article, and the opportunity to present my views on health and safety legislation in a future issue of the journal as well as a reprint of the April, 1959, Pageant article.

The cause of health and safety legislation is far bigger than any personal differences which may have arisen between us. We cannot afford to continue to divide the forces supporting effective action to clean up the coal mines, protect the safety of thousands of coal miners and prevent the occurrence of black lung. We must seek out and welcome new recruits in this fight instead of condemning those who may not have carried the battle as long as others. Only through the aroused conscience of millions of Americans can effective legislation and sound administration be obtained. Over 40,000 coal miners in West Virginia alone are determined to obtain the protection they have failed to enjoy, and without which they will continue to suffer the risk of being burned, buried, crushed or gassed.

I appeal to you to declare a moratorium on these personal attacks and issue a call for all forces to join in a cooperative effort to win the fight still ahead of us.

REPRESENTATIVE KEN HECHLER.

[From the United Mine Workers Journal, Mar. 1, 1969]

KEN HECHLER'S "CREDO" IS REVEALED (By Rex Lauck)

We found it hard to understand the reasoning behind Rep. Ken Hechler's sudden attacks on the *United Mine Workers* and its leadership until a friend with a long memory and a good filing system called our attention to an article in the defunct *Pageant* magazine.

In its April, 1959, issue the magazine described with Hechler's consent: *How To Get Elected To Congress*.

The following quoted sentences are Hechler's own ideas, not something somebody else said about him. He advised:

"First you pop off to get attention, regardless of the merit of your ideas.

"Then you pose as the champion of the average man against the 'interests.'

"Then after you are rebutted, no matter how strong the facts against you you reply at once as the single, 'lonely campaigner' seeking the sympathetic support traditionally given the underdog.

"The truth of your statement or the merit of your argument has nothing to do with your response or your conduct.

"Finally, you adopt the imaginary 'we' as the shining knight defending the oppressed people against imaginary brutalities of the 'interests.'"

That explains much about how this man Hechler operates. Shades of Joe McCarthy!

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Apr. 15, 1959]

HOW TO GET ELECTED TO CONGRESS

MR. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in the April issue of *Pageant* magazine there appeared an article entitled "How To Get Elected To Congress." This is a story of a campaign by KEN HECHLER which resulted in his election to Congress from West Virginia's Fourth District.

I was privileged to visit West Virginia during the campaign and, in a small way, to participate in it. I was impressed, as the author of the article was obviously impressed, with the vigor, the dedication, and the ability of the college professor who decided he wanted to take an active part in the political life of the country rather than merely teach others about it.

KEN HECHLER proved it is no obstacle to start without widespread support and the handicap of only a brief residence in the community is not insuperable. He proved that strength of character and an interest in the people who make up the constituency are more persuasive than opposition jibes.

I commend this article to all persons interested in political science and I congratulate the voters of West Virginia upon their wisdom in electing KEN HECHLER.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 24, 1959]

HOW TO GET ELECTED TO CONGRESS

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there were a good many highly interesting political campaigns last fall. One in particular was that of KEN HECHLER, who was elected to Congress from West Virginia's Fourth District. KEN HECHLER, in winning, had to overcome the distinct handicap of having lived in the State for little more than a year when he announced as a candidate in the Democratic primary against two native-born sons.

The story of KEN HECHLER's campaign to victory appears in the April issue of *Pageant* magazine. It is fascinating reading and should give encouragement to others who have wanted to take an active role in politics.

Last Saturday it was my privilege to address the Democratic Women's Day program in Charleston, W. Va. I always enjoy visiting the Mountain State. It is truly a lovely part of our country, and its people are warm and generous. West Virginia can be proud of the men and women who have represented the State in the Congress throughout the years. They can take special pride in our colleagues, Senator BYRD and Senator RANDOLPH, and of men in the House such as Representative KEN HECHLER.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the article from *Pageant* magazine entitled "How To Get Elected to Congress" be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"HOW TO GET ELECTED TO CONGRESS

"(By Howard Cohn)

"There is a theory that college teachers are cloistered, impractical men. Like theatrical critics who write no plays and book reviewers who write no books, they are suspected of being head-in-the-clouds idealists who could never successfully practice what they preach.

"It is easy to visualize, then, the smiles that creased the faces of seasoned politicians in West Virginia early last spring when a lanky, effervescent political science professor named KEN HECHLER, who had lived in the area only a year and had never run for office in his life, boldly declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the State's Fourth Congressional District.

"The skeptical smiles have since disappeared. For the professor is Representative HECHLER now, as the result of what one veteran newsman called "the shrewdest personal electioneering I've seen in 23 years of campaign coverage."

MR. HECHLER went to Washington, where he is now starting his 2-year term, despite the absence of many of the qualifications practical politicians clutch closest to their hearts. He was a stranger in a section of the State where residents take deep pride in local ancestry. He was a plain-looking, bespectacled bachelor of 44 with no pretty wife or adoring children to parade before the television screens. He entered the primary against two native-born sons without the backing of any local politician and lacking the support of organized labor, which is a power in West Virginia Democratic circles.

"Opposing HECHLER in the general election was a two-time Republican Congressman who was also a distinguished obstetrician. Dr. Will E. Neal had been bringing West Virginia babies into the world for more than 50 years. 'I delivered the voters,' the incumbent Representative would remind his campaign audiences. 'It is up to you to deliver the votes.'

"Because HECHLER overcame all of these handicaps—and even managed to turn some into assets—it is safe to say that if he ever finds time to teach another class in political science, the front-row seats will be filled with hard-bitten politicians anxious to ab-

sorb knowledge from a person who proved that his theories about winning elections are as valid as their rules ever were.

"KEN HECHLER—he never uses his baptismal name of KENNETH—says that the incredible idea of his running for Congress probably took root in the give and take of teacher-student discussions that have always featured his college classes.

"He had come in January 1957 to Marshall College in Huntington, W. Va., as a substitute for a political science professor who was taking a one-semester leave of absence. HECHLER's arrival was greeted with interest because he already had a sturdy and rather picturesque reputation in academic circles.

"Born in Roslyn, N.Y., of parents who were and are staunch Republicans, HECHLER received his bachelor's degree from Swarthmore College in 1935, and a master's the following year from Columbia University in New York. His master's thesis, titled "Will Roosevelt Be Re-elected?" is remembered at Columbia both for its great over-all length—350 typewritten pages—and the brevity of its final chapter, which contained the single word: 'Yes.'

"In 1937 HECHLER became an instructor in political science at Columbia. A friendly, informal man, he made a practice—which he continued throughout his teaching career—of developing unusual stunts to enliven his subject matter. One of his most popular gimmicks was making phone calls to leading political figures which his classes could overhear by means of an amplifier hooked onto the telephone.

"While teaching at Columbia, the young instructor earned a Ph. D., making him Dr. HECHLER, and went on to aid Judge Samuel Rosenman, Franklin Roosevelt's principal speech writer, in compiling several long volumes of F.D.R.'s public papers and addresses. HECHLER already had left the party of his parents to become a confirmed Democrat.

"HECHLER entered the Army as a private at the outbreak of World War II, earned a commission in the tank forces, and eventually became a major and combat historian in the European Theater of Operations. After the war he taught at Princeton where, again, his classes were tremendously popular. There followed, in succession, jobs as a researcher-writer on President Truman's White House staff, associate director of the American Political Science Association, and research director for Adlai Stevenson's 1956 Presidential campaign.

"It was with this varied and impressive scholarly background that HECHLER accepted his temporary assignment at Marshall, a medium-sized, State-supported college in southwestern West Virginia. When surprised friends asked why, HECHLER replied that he had wanted for a long time to savor life in a small community. In his White House job, he had prepared briefs on every area the President planned to visit. West Virginia, with its mountainous scenery and natural resources, had struck him as a State with an undeveloped, potentially great future.

"HECHLER quickly became a student favorite at Marshall. Though Dr. HECHLER in class, he was usually "KEN" outside.

"He was," says a fellow faculty member, "the type of professor students consider a regular guy. But while he may have won some of his popularity with gimmicks, once he served breakfast in class—he never forgot his role as a teacher. The students really worked for him."

"HECHLER's cardinal principle as a political science instructor was to try to make his students active participants in the processes of government, regardless of which party they supported. 'You are in politics whether you like it or not,' he'd say. 'If you sit it out on the sidelines, you are throwing your influence on the side of corruption, mismanagement, and the forces of evil.'

"But as I urged my students to become

active politically, my conscience started to bother me because I was not participating very directly myself," HECHLER says, "I liked Huntington and its people and had decided to settle in the city permanently. When a few students started suggesting—some laughingly and some seriously—that I should run for Congress, I brushed off the idea. Actually, though, I began to find the notion pretty appealing."

"I had been on the fringes of politics, except for the war interval, for almost 20 years without ever once experiencing the excitement that only a candidate for elective office can have. I felt I knew the congressional ropes because of my work in Washington, I had firm political ideas, and I frankly thought that I could be a valuable servant to the people of West Virginia if given the opportunity. Besides, I was intrigued by the possibility of seeing how well some of the theories I stressed as a teacher would work in a real campaign."

"But under the pressure of earning a living, these thoughts almost faded from HECHLER's mind in the autumn following the end of his teaching semester at Marshall. Settling down in Huntington as he had said he would, he served as a public affairs commentator on a local weekly television program. More important financially, he completed a book he had been writing about the dramatic crossing of the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, Germany, which gave Allied troops their first foothold on the east side of the Rhine in World War II."

"The Bridge at Remagen," published late in 1957, was an immediate success. A movie option was taken on it and it was sold to network television. With money coming along in sizable amounts, HECHLER began thinking again about politics. West Virginia was slated to be an important State nationally in the 1958 elections. There were two Senate seats at stake, in addition to the State's six seats in the House of Representatives."

"HECHLER began suggesting to friends and local politicians that he might want to run for a House seat. They said the idea was crazy. Then, late in March 1958, with the primaries 4 months off and election day more than 7 months away, the Huntington Advertiser listed him as a possibility for the race."

"HECHLER reviewed the situation briefly. He had lived in West Virginia only 14 months. He was barely known outside Huntington. No one, except for a few students, had shown any interest in seeing him run."

"The day after the newspaper speculation appeared he gave the Advertiser a statement. 'I never sat on the fence on any issue in my life and don't intend to start now,' he said. 'Sure I plan to run for Congress. That is definite. I will file for the Democratic nomination in the August primary.'"

"The Fourth Congressional District of West Virginia sprawls over 10 counties in the western part of the State and touches both the Ohio and Kentucky borders. It is a diversified region of heavy and light industrial plants and a large farm population. Huntington, with some 90,000 residents, is by far its largest city and generally favors the Democratic line, but the district as a whole usually has gone Republican."

"No sooner did he announce his intention to make the race than HECHLER proceeded to startle the district again by displaying the tireless energy of a professional basketball player. He was up every morning at dawn, rarely went to bed before midnight. In the long hours between, he toured every cranny of the 10 counties, ringing doorbells and stopping at stores, plants, on street corners to introduce himself to voters."

"Like everyone else," says Robert Burford, Democratic chairman of Cabell County, where Huntington is located, "I hadn't given KEN a chance for the nomination. Then

one day in Charleston, I dropped in to chat with one of our candidates for State office. 'Who in hell is this HECHLER?' he asked me. He went on to say that KEN had been dropping into creeks and hollows of his home county that no candidate for anything had bothered to visit in years. For the first time it dawned on me that he might win."

"In some respects HECHLER was the prototype of the old-fashioned political campaigner. He toured the district in an attention-getting, red-and-white convertible covered with bold lettering announcing his name and candidacy. He had a campaign song to the tune of "Sugar in the Morning" that was as delightfully corny as campaign songs have been for generations. Sung usually by four Marshall coeds, it went in part:

"Put your 'X' on the ballot,
And if you do your part,
You'll have a darned good Congressman,
Who's for the young at heart."

"There was no sense of conformity, however, in other HECHLER maneuvers. 'I had always felt from my studies,' he says, 'that a candidate could win a good many more votes by stressing his own virtues than by leveling personal attacks on the opposition's character.'"

"HECHLER not only refrained from attacking his opponents personally—he praised them. He described his two foes in the primary as 'good, fine Democrats.' In the general election HECHLER termed Republican Dr. Neal 'an honest man of conviction. I respect him for his principles, even if I may not always agree with what he stands for.'"

"HECHLER also took pains to stress his virtues in unique ways. By passing out hundreds of free copies of his book, 'The Bridge at Remagen,' he emphasized that he was an author of note. He ran newspaper ads carrying letters of praise from Harry Truman and former members of the White House staff to indicate his familiarity with national affairs. He referred again and again to his primary campaign as 'the lonely battle' to point up the fact that he was running without any organized support, to win the sympathy he figured would be given an underdog. He produced character references showing that he had compiled a splendid war record and was an assiduous churchgoer."

"The college professor who had launched his campaign without a prayer of success won the Democratic primary by carrying 7 of the district's 10 counties."

"And you know what he did the next morning?" says one surprised Huntington politician. "Why, he was standing outside a factory at 5 o'clock in the morning, thanking men who were reporting for work for voting for him and asking for support in the general election."

"By winning the primary, HECHLER now had the backing of the regular Democratic organization and organized labor. He responded by forgetting his 'lonely battle' to go straight down the line for the entire Democratic ticket."

"Politically, HECHLER was a professed liberal Roosevelt-Truman Democrat who spoke frequently on the need to elect Democrats to cure 'the Republican recession.' And he still had a number of new tricks to unveil. He had campaign cards printed on the cheapest stock available. Printed under his name was the notation: 'The recession makes it tough to print a better card.'"

"When campaign funds ran low, he bought 10-second television spots instead of the 5-minute shows Dr. Neal was putting on. 'We can't afford more television time,' HECHLER would tell audiences solemnly in the few seconds at his disposal, 'but I hope you'll vote for me anyhow.'"

"The maneuvers brought appreciative smiles from the electorate. They also brought

the kind of retaliation HECHLER expected and almost welcomed."

"Early digs that he was a Johnny-come-lately, suitcase politician became more strident. In contrast to HECHLER's courteous references to Dr. Neal, the Republicans made it a point to misspell his name at times as 'Heckler,' and one GOP campaign song ran in part:

"Visitor Hechler, we've been thinking,
What a State we'd really be,
If all the New York office seekers
Came to save us just like thee."

"Replied HECHLER sweetly: 'Isn't it wonderful that we live in a country where we are able to circulate such poems about our present and prospective public officials?'"

"Late in October, a Republican woman member of the State legislature leveled the bitterest attack yet. Asserting in a statement 'that New York already has 43 Congressmen; why should we give them another one?' She charged that HECHLER had been sent to West Virginia by Americans for Democratic Action, the extreme left wing of the Democratic Party, to run for Congress."

"HECHLER answered with a paid newspaper advertisement. He was not, he said, a member of ADA, and no individual or group had sent him to the State to run for Congress or any other purpose. Moreover, he expressed deep regret that the lady, 'who was not herself born in West Virginia,' had seen fit 'to make statements which becloud the real issues.' He also managed to weave in the Biblical commandment: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'"

"HECHLER believes that his statement caused the attack against him to backfire into one of the most effective issues of his campaign."

"Undaunted, the Republican leadership saved their heaviest ammunition until 4 days before the election. Now it was the Governor himself, Republican Cecil Underwood, who called a press conference to cut HECHLER down to size."

"An investigation had shown, said the Governor, that campaign literature for HECHLER and copies of his book had been stuffed into surplus food packages the State distributed to the needy. Calling this 'the most despicable display of political chicanery I've ever seen,' the Governor said that 'anybody who would play on the hardship of our people for his own benefit isn't worthy of West Virginia citizenship.'"

"HECHLER still feels badly about this particular attack. He thinks it was pretty rough politics of the sort that keeps too many capable people from seeking public office. But publicly, the would-be Congressman again treated observers to the value of the nice-guy, high-level reply."

"First of all, HECHLER disclaimed responsibility for putting campaign literature in food packages. Then he said that the Governor was a very fine gentleman who unfortunately had stooped to using words thrust in his hands by mud-slinging ghost writers. Finally, he brought out an autographed picture Underwood had given him before he entered the congressional race. 'To Dr. HECHLER,' read the inscription, 'with appreciation for intellectual leadership you are giving to West Virginia—Cecil H. Underwood, Governor.'"

"HECHLER spent most of election night and morning sweating out the returns at the Democratic county headquarters in Huntington. For several hours the race seesawed, but around midnight HECHLER forged into the lead. The professor from New York who had launched his campaign with little more than his own ballot to count had received more than 60,000 votes and won by 3,500."

"After the election, HECHLER was back on the road again. Now the signs on his convertible had been changed to read: 'DR. KEN HECHLER—Your Servant in Congress,' and he

was busy thanking voters and asking them about their problems. "He's the only successful candidate I know who spent as much time seeking out people after the election as he did during the campaign," says County Chairman Burford.

"Excluding money he would have earned if he had been working rather than campaigning, HECHLER figures the election cost him about \$5,000-\$6,500 for the primary in which he did not receive a single financial contribution, and another \$1,500 in personal expenses for his battle against Dr. Neal.

"He considers that the money was well spent for what he terms 'the most exciting adventure of my life.' And now that he has won his seat in Congress, he says that the campaign taught him nothing that differed very greatly from what he had observed in his years as a political science professor.

"Sure you need luck to win an election, and I had my share of it," he says. "But I believe more strongly than ever that, whatever the odds against him, a candidate has his best chance of winning by waging a clean campaign; by anticipating and taking advantage of attacks which are made by the opposition and by remaining honest to himself and his personality."

"HECHLER says his goal now is to be an effective representative for the people of West Virginia's Fourth District. 'After what he showed us as a candidate,' says Burford, 'we're expecting he'll prove to be quite a Congressman.'"

"Ken Hechler's 10 rules for campaigners"

- "1. Pay attention to the average person.
- "2. Be true to your own personality.
- "3. Be constructive and campaign cleanly.
- "4. Turn every attack on you into an asset. Couple an immediate answer with your own constructive approach to the problem.
- "5. Remember—your most effective workers are under 20 (they're enthusiastic) and over 60 (their word is respected).
- "6. Avoid "strategy meetings" that cause dissension, waste time.
- "7. Venture forth around the district every day. Don't be "deskbound."
- "8. Don't tie your hands with job promises.
- "9. Don't promise the moon to pressure groups.
- "10. Be able to laugh at yourself and enjoy it."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Humphrey) in congratulating Representative KEN HECHLER and to commend the fine article about him published in *Pageant* magazine. It was most fitting that Mr. HECHLER be recognized in this fashion, because he represents what a real citizen should be in this country of ours. KEN HECHLER, before he was elected to Congress from West Virginia, gained widespread recognition as a stimulating and outstanding professor in the field of political science.

Throughout his teaching career, he used the vivid device of making phone calls to leading political figures which his classes could overhear by means of an amplifier hooked onto the telephone. This was an effective method of breathing life into issues of the day and bringing political leaders and students into close contact.

Time and again, he pounded home the basic lesson of good citizenship to his students in many classes:

"You are in politics, whether you like it or not. If you sit it out on the sidelines, you are throwing your influence on the side of corruption, mismanagement, and the forces of evil."

Then KEN HECHLER took his own advice and ran for office himself. His honest and forthright campaign won the respect of the voters in his district—and won him the seat he now holds. I have known KEN HECHLER personally for many years. His is an example of citizenship that is well worth the praise

of his constituents, his fellow citizens all over America, and of his colleagues in Congress.

BEYOND RHETORIC: THE NEED FOR AN ALL VOLUNTEER MILITARY

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, for the millions of young American men, the prospect of conscripted military service looms as the most important shaping factor in their future lives.

Perhaps no other issue has been subjected to as much speculation and rhetoric over the past few years than the question of military manpower policy. Along with continuing criticism of the current Selective Service System, there has been new and timely debate over feasibility of an all volunteer military.

Yet, too often, arguments critical of such reforms are couched in vague terms of "maintaining national security" and the "need to relinquish certain freedoms so that overall national power can be insured." I agree that national security must be the ultimate objective of whatever we do here in Congress, but I strongly disagree that draft reform and conversion to an all volunteer military would be any greater a threat to national security than is the present military manpower procurement system.

When the Selective Service Act was extended in 1967, I was greatly disappointed by the lack of any real change. While there seemed to be general agreement that improvements should have been made, there was no extended drive to bring about substantive change.

I felt then—as I do now—that it is of paramount importance to bear in mind the fact that any reform of the administrative—or operational structure of the system cannot remove the stigma of involuntary servitude—which is the essence of military conscription.

During the 1967 floor debate I said that:

We should stop and ask ourselves if our primary consideration is not our foreign policy and methods by which that policy can best be furthered. The draft, which was once a temporary measure, has been transformed to a permanent system of military procurement. Initially designed as a necessity to meet the threat of a national emergency that called for the mobilization of a massive land army, we are seeing its metamorphosis into an efficient machine designed to meet the long-range needs of a continuing policy of intervention and occupation within the framework of limited warfare.

The situation has not changed. The draft still channels young men into and out of various occupational and study plans. The military-industrial complex still counts on its adventures receiving support because of the steady-flowing stream of men it can mobilize at any given time.

Today I call for a new military manpower policy. It is imperative that we go beyond rhetoric. Action must be taken to end the draft as soon as possible. Indeed, draft reform must be enacted, but today's prime task is for more radical change from a conscription-based mili-

tary to an all-volunteer army. Backing for such a move comes from many sources, from both parties, from President Nixon, and from constituents in my congressional district.

Therefore, today I am introducing a bill, the Armed Forces Improvement Act of 1969, which provides for the early transition to a full voluntary military manpower procurement system by further improving, upgrading, and strengthening the Armed Forces of the United States.

This bill offers a 5-year program designed for an orderly transition from a conscription procurement system to a volunteer army along with significant changes in the draft mechanism over the interim period. The bill establishes a timetable for conversion, calls for a lottery draft, and proposes major increases in military pay scales.

If the bill were passed this year, the conversion period would follow this pattern:

First. On July 1, 1971—or 2 years after passage—all enlisted personnel would receive a pay boost averaging an over-100-percent increase, and draftees would get a 25-percent hike;

Second. On July 1, 1972—or 3 years after passage—warrant officers and certain commissioned officers would receive the pay raise, and draftees would get another 25-percent increase;

Third. On July 1, 1973—or 4 years after passage—all other officers would get the pay boost, and draftees would receive another 25-percent increment;

Fourth. On July 1, 1974—or 5 years after passage—the Selective Service System would lose all powers of induction, and all draftees still in service would receive a final pay increase bringing them up to parity with all other enlisted personnel. Draft registration would continue, and the induction process could be reactivated in time of emergency through congressional action.

Over the transition period, the Selective Service System would be required to select persons "in a fair and impartial manner" as determined by a random selection system under rules and regulation prescribed by the President.

The major argument raised against a volunteer army is the prohibitive cost associated with putting the system into effect. Figures made available by the Pentagon set the total cost for an increase in pay sufficient to attract a volunteer force from \$4 billion to \$20 billion. Such a wide fluctuation in costs estimates can lead one to question the accuracy or thoroughness of Defense Department studies made on the subject. I would be inclined to accept the estimates of cost prepared by Dr. Walter Oi, professor of economics at the University of Washington. Dr. Oi's analysis, which appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 9, 1967, was based on research he did while serving as a consultant for a year with the Department of Defense. Dr. Oi figured that budgetary payroll costs for the military services would have to be raised by \$4 billion per year in order to attract a volunteer force. This additional \$4 billion figure did not take into account the higher cost during the transition period

nor the savings that would result from lower personnel turnover and an increased use of civilians in noncombatant positions.

It is clear that, although the Pentagon has the responsibility for providing an efficient means of acquiring essential manpower and to utilize and motivate its manpower in the most effective ways possible, it has neglected to fulfill this vital function. Former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Thomas D. Morris, admitted at a 1967 symposium on the Selective Service System that a vacuum exists in DOD research on manpower problems. Mr. Morris, in outlining areas where improvements could be made, stated:

We have long taken for granted the need for research in the field of military weapons, and we readily accept the necessity for programs running from 5 to 10 years to design, test and perfect an operational weapon system. We use the best talent that can be found anywhere in our society for this purpose. We encourage maximum imagination and innovation. The manpower field, no one can deny, is as important, if not more important than any other aspect of our military strength. But I recently found in checking expenditures made for research and development that for every dollar spent on manpower research, we are spending \$300,000 on weapons or weapon-related research.

There has been no serious effort by the Pentagon to meet the challenge of retaining its trained personnel, and as long as the draft is in effect and the number of available young men is at a record high, DOD will continue reluctant to innovate new techniques to attract and retain service personnel. Without the draft as a crutch, the Pentagon would be forced to utilize its manpower in a more productive and efficient manner with a corresponding decrease in the costs of military operations.

Since 1957 the Pentagon has had available for study and implementation the excellent recommendations of the Defense Advisory Committee on Professional Technical Compensation—more familiarly known as the Cordiner report. One of the major points stressed in the report was the retention factor with respect to the training and development of a skilled force able to make an effective contribution to the operation of the military services. The report recognized the problem as one of increased personnel retention on a selective basis rather than increased procurement of manpower.

Figures I have seen indicate that in a normal year the armed services will see 500,000 men leave the military. Out of a total force of between 2,700,000 to 3,200,000 men, this means that one out of every six is dissatisfied enough with military life to seek elsewhere for career opportunities. A great part of the blame for such a tremendous turnover in personnel can be traced to the draft. It is only reasonable to assume, and statistics seem to reflect the fact, that men coerced into military service are the first to leave when their enlistments expire. They, in turn, are replaced by other reluctant draftees or "draft motivated" enlistees. The training cycle is endless, and the cost of training and developing

countless recruits who will never utilize the training provided is a heavy burden on the American taxpayer.

The Cordiner report accurately assessed the situation when it pointed out:

As supervisory personnel devote less time to actually doing the things incapable of accomplishment by the inexperienced personnel under them, they can devote more time to constructive thinking and operational planning . . . Only when this is possible will we have management of all echelons of organization necessary to increase operational effectiveness.

This statement impressed me as good sound business advice that can just as easily be applied to the operation of the Military Establishment as to a giant corporation.

It is even more important, however, to think in terms of our national security in this area. It is vital for us to develop and retain skilled technicians to operate the complex weapons and systems we depend on for our defense. These technicians would also serve as a well-trained nucleus we could expand upon in the event of mobilization. It will not be possible to achieve this goal as long as we continue to pay our servicemen substandard wages and fail to provide incentives and challenges to make the military an attractive and rewarding career.

Those who oppose abolishing the draft through the use of a professional army have voiced the fears that a standing mercenary force would pose a threat to our democratic society. It is not necessary to detail the fact that our present officer corps is composed almost entirely of professionals and has been for most of our history. The replacing of a conscript army with one made up of volunteer professional soldiers would not mean the lessening of any of the civilian control now exercised. If necessary, perhaps additional safeguards could be devised so as to effectively prevent any danger from this type of standing army. Finally, I would say that there is nothing more undemocratic or alien to our traditions than the present system of forced military service.

REPRESENTATIVE DULSKI PROPOSES FREE MAIL SERVICE FOR ALL SERVICEMEN

(Mr. DULSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide free letter mail service for all servicemen in overseas assignments.

This is one of the recommendations which I made to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service as a result of an onsite inspection and investigation which I made last December of the postal systems of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe.

The committee approved my report for printing during its executive session today.

I am more convinced than ever that all servicemen overseas should have free letter mail service, not just those assigned to combat areas. Present law per-

mits free letter mail service only to servicemen assigned to combat areas.

Servicemen have no choice on their assignments and all should be entitled to free mail service while stationed outside the 48 States.

The House approved similar legislation in 1967 as part of the postal rate and pay bill, but the broad servicemen's mail provision was deleted during the House-Senate conference.

During a visit to Army and Air Force installations in Europe in December, many servicemen asked me why they do not have the free mail privilege the same as men in combat. I think they should. And I am convinced that the extension of this service would be a great morale booster for our servicemen.

My bill also provides for an increase in the maximum dimensions of parcels shipped under the parcel airlift—PAL—program.

Both PAL and the space-available mail program—SAM—are proving of great value in providing efficient and economic mail service for our servicemen abroad.

The PAL program could be of even greater benefit to our servicemen, however, if the present limit on dimensions was eased. I believe the present maximum of 60 inches, length and girth combined, should be increased at least to 72 inches.

It is difficult to place 30 pounds within the limit of 1 cubic foot—60 inches, girth and length combined—unless the density of the object is extremely high.

My bill also would provide statutory authority for airlifting second class time-value publications to all servicemen stationed overseas. Present authority is discretionary with the Secretary of Defense.

The following members of my committee have joined in cosponsoring this bill: ROBERT J. CORBETT, of Pennsylvania; DAVID N. HENDERSON, of North Carolina; ARNOLD OLSEN, of Montana; DOMINICK V. DANIELS, of New Jersey; ROBERT N. C. NIX, of Pennsylvania; JAMES M. HANLEY, of New York; CHARLES H. WILSON, of California; RICHARD WHITE, of Texas; GLENN CUNNINGHAM, of Nebraska; ALBERT W. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania; DANIEL E. BUTTON, of New York; JAMES A. MCCLURE, of Idaho; DONALD E. LUKENS, of Ohio; and LAWRENCE J. HOGAN, of Maryland.

MIXING REGULATIONS FOR BARGES

(Mr. KUYKENDALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill to amend section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemption.

The need for this amendment was developed in hearings before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee last year. Briefly, unless this modernization is adopted, water carriers will be obliged to break up large efficient tows

to avoid mixing regulated and unregulated commodities. This will cancel the efficiencies of the present large tows, and cause an increase in water transportation costs, to the detriment of the public.

Heavy pressure of business last year prevented the committee from acting on this legislation. Chairman HARLEY O. STAGGERS requested that the ICC postpone action on the matter until this year so that the committee would have time to act. A similar letter was sent to the Commission by the Senate Commerce Committee. The postponement was granted and expires July 1, 1969.

The amendment has the united support of shippers, farmers, the grain trade, labor, ports, State industrial development commissions, manufacturers of varied type, and regional development organizations. In particular, the Memphis and Shelby County port commission, of my district, is wholeheartedly in favor of this amendment.

A single argument raised against the measure is that the Congress should wait until much larger issues involving the general equity of transportation legislation are resolved. Discussing this problem, the Senate Committee on Commerce, in its favorable report on the bill in 1967, said that "this legislation is justified on its own merits and that action should not be postponed to await the accomplishment of all changes at once."

I agree with that conclusion. The legislation deals with a barge line operational matter. As the New York Journal of Commerce said in an editorial of October 10, 1967:

The larger issues of competitive equality, rail rate deregulation, and the like should be explored in full detail on their own merits, but the editorial concluded it did not "make much sense to delay a perfectly valid and quite minor bill affecting barge operation until the whole question of rail rate deregulation is finally decided.

It is time to resolve this relatively minor issue in favor of the public bodies, the shippers, farmers, and others, who have long urged it.

THE CONGRESS: A SYMBOL OF ALL THE ILLS THAT BESET US

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the frustrations of the people of this Nation are caused by many factors—hot war and cold war, high prices, high taxes, lawlessness, gnawing social and moral problems. It is not my purpose to discuss those factors.

I speak, instead, of a different, serious situation which is rapidly becoming the symbol for all the ills that beset us. That symbol is the seeming self-serving attitude of the Congress at a time when American people are asked to make sacrifices economically and otherwise.

The House of Representatives is the heart of our free government. It is a primary institution of free government. When faith in the Congress is shaken, all other institutions of our Republic become insecure.

We can argue and rationalize that what we have done is right and proper. We can argue that a baseball player receives more compensation than does the Congressman who writes laws. The significant difference is that the Member of Congress is paid by tax money. We can argue that the increase in salary costs each citizen less than 2 cents a year. We can argue that the responsibility of the job calls for a premium compensation. We can argue that the costs of living and doing business in Washington is burdensome and it is. It is much more difficult to defend free refrigerators. It is much more difficult to defend the high income of nonmember officials of the House.

But all this neglects the most basic consideration. When we choose to compete for public office, we know what we should expect. When we become Members, we accept the responsibility to put the welfare of the House and the welfare of the Nation above our own interests. Part of that responsibility dictates that we not only do what is right and avoid doing what is wrong, but that we also avoid doing those things which seem wrong to the majority of the American people.

I am deeply concerned. This body will shortly vote on raising the statutory debt limit. This body will soon vote on retaining a 10-percent surtax. In appropriation bills we will ask segments of our population to sacrifice in face of priority national needs.

Is it not then our responsibility to set an example for those we represent? Is it not time to declare a moratorium on further escalation of salary and emoluments for ourselves and the officers of this body?

I would like to undo some of what has been done. I will certainly oppose, as completely as possible, any further actions which so obviously undermine the people's respect for this House and the free government it represents.

LIMITATION ON FOREIGN TRAVEL FUNDS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution that provides that no Federal funds will be available to pay for the expenses of foreign travel of any Member of the House after he has been defeated for election to a seat in the House of Representatives or for any Member of the House after the adjournment sine die of the last session of the Congress if he is not a candidate for reelection.

In just a little over 4 years since I have been in the Congress thousands of dollars have been spent for unnecessary travel by Members falling in this category. In view of the fact that the House and its committees do not usually meet after the November elections such travel cannot be of benefit to our Government. In sum and substance such travel is

nothing but a free vacation paid for by the taxpayers.

My reason for introducing this resolution at this time is to avoid directing it at any one individual because no one knows now who will not be a Member of the next Congress.

INJUSTICE IN FEDERAL TAX TREATMENT OF U.S.S. "PUEBLO" CREW

(Mrs. MAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House what appears to be a serious injustice in the Federal tax treatment of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*.

I recently received a letter from the father of one of the crew members whose home is in Richland, Wash. This letter, from Mr. W. K. Alexander, succinctly states the problem, and I quote from it as follows:

There is one matter concerning the *Pueblo* situation I would like to bring to your attention. You recall that Congress passed legislation, about a year ago, authorizing "hostile fire pay" for the crew during their captivity. Somehow, we were led to believe that all pay they received during captivity would not be subject to income tax. I believe this is normal for prisoners of war, and I understand this is true for the men who are Vietnam prisoners. Apparently the Navy also had this impression since they did not withhold any taxes from the back pay the men received when they got home. It would seem in keeping with the spirit of the previous legislation that tax exemptions be granted to these men to cover the period they were in captivity.

Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Alexander's letter, Mr. Speaker, my office initiated a number of inquiries to the Department of the Navy and the Internal Revenue Service. As I understand the situation, it is this:

By special action the Congress made available to the crew of the *Pueblo* the \$65 per month hostile fire pay for the time the crew was in captivity by the North Koreans. This is the same hostile fire pay that is made available to servicemen in Vietnam.

With regard to income tax, servicemen serving in Vietnam and contiguous waters do not pay income tax. By Presidential directive, Executive Order No. 11216, dated April 24, 1965, Vietnam and contiguous waters are designated as a combat zone so that servicemen there would be entirely exempt from paying income tax if they are enlisted personnel. They receive a \$500 per month exclusion if they are officers. But since North Korea is not technically designated as a combat zone, the crew of the *Pueblo* will be required to pay regular income tax on their pay, including their hostile fire pay, during the time they were held by the North Koreans.

I have also learned that the Bureau of Naval Personnel did not withhold income tax from the pay of the crew of the *Pueblo*, and it appears that now the crew members, unless this situation is corrected, will be forced to produce the cold hard cash to pay the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this to the attention of the House because I believe my colleagues and the American people should know about it. It is my own opinion, which I trust a great many individuals will share, that the crewmembers of the *Pueblo* should enjoy the same exemption from Federal income tax as do those servicemen who receive similar hostile fire pay and who are serving in the combat zone as defined by the Executive order I have cited.

I am told, Mr. Speaker, that neither the Department of the Navy or the Internal Revenue Service has any means at their disposal to correct this apparent injustice. I am, therefore, having legislation drafted which, if enacted, would provide the *Pueblo* crew with the tax benefits I strongly feel they deserved while they were in captivity.

It is my understanding that the *Pueblo* crew has been granted 120 days after their release by the North Koreans to settle their tax with the Internal Revenue Service. Time is, therefore, of the essence if Congress is going to move to correct this inequity.

POSTAL OBSCENITY BILL

(Mr. HUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, the dissemination of obscene materials is on the rise, and with disturbing permissiveness. My constituents in the First District of New Jersey have received in the mail and forwarded to me more pornographic material since the first of this year than in the entire 2-year period preceding.

I have seen some of this filth and no reasonable man would consider it anything but obscenity which deals with sex in a manner appealing to prurient interest. This, in essence, is the definition ascribed to the word time and again by the Supreme Court, and yet there is ample evidence to show that the peddlers of smut and pornography are thriving in their dirty business. In 1968 alone, postal authorities received over 168,000 formal complaints from recipients of obscene mailings. Most of these complaints were from the parents of school-age children. Thus, one might conclude that what is "obscenity" and what is not has not been made very clear at all.

The postal obscenity statute—18 U.S.C. 1461—was designed to prohibit the use of the mails to disseminate obscene materials, and section 1462 of that title, to prohibit the transportation of such materials in interstate and foreign commerce. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, there were 354 convictions in cases relating to postal obscenity and in the fiscal year just past, ending June 30, 1968, there were only 263 such convictions.

Notwithstanding these statistics and the efforts on the part of the Post Office Department to keep obscene materials out of the mails, the persistent and blatant use of the mails and interstate commerce suggests the need for more decisive legislation, specifically with respect to the distribution of such mate-

rials to minors and families with minor children. In recent years, the limitations on the freedoms of speech and the press have been virtually abandoned, even to the extent there is now a whole new spectrum of "symbolic" freedoms which, needless to say, is clouding what is already a murky issue.

In *Roth v. United States* (354 U.S. 476 (1957)), the Supreme Court held:

The portrayal of sex, e.g. in art, literature, and scientific works, is not in itself sufficient reason to deny material the constitutional freedoms of speech and the press.

Then, in *United States v. Klaw*, (350 F. 2d 155 (1965)), the Court said:

Material is "obscene" if to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest, if it is utterly without redeeming social importance . . . (and) if it is characterized by patent offensiveness . . . (emphasis added.)

I do not believe that the provisions of existing law, construed as they have been and applied within the context of the standards of the adult community, which in repeated decisions of the Court have extended, beyond reasonable limits, the constitutionally protected freedoms of speech and the press, provide adequate safeguards to insure against the corruption of the morals of our youth by those who prey upon their very youthfulness and curiosity. And to the extent the Court allows leeway in the portrayal of sex in art, literature, and scientific works, it will be extremely difficult to define criteria so as not to offend the exercise of the freedoms of speech or the press while at the same time denying the aura of intellectual respectability to publications, motion pictures and the like which are "utterly without redeeming social importance" and are "patently offensive."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am, on behalf of myself and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WYLLIE), introducing a bill to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce and the mails of obscene materials to persons under the age of 18 years and to persons who have minor children residing with them, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other obscene matter to minors.

REORGANIZATION ACT

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to extend the executive reorganization provisions of title 5 of the United States Code for a period of 2 years. Similar legislation has been introduced by other Members of the House. Passage of this legislation will implement the President's recommendation for a 2-year extension of the Executive Reorganization Act.

This legislation expired on December 31, 1968. Republicans in the 90th Congress opposed President Johnson's request for a 4-year extension. A 2-year bill did pass the House last year, but was

never reported from the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

Reorganization authority has been given to the President in various forms since 1932 and it would appear entirely appropriate that the new President have this important measure to reorganize portions of the executive branch to promote greater efficiency and economy.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR NATO ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today legislation providing for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the negotiation of the North Atlantic Treaty.

This treaty was signed at Washington on April 4, 1949, and became effective for the United States on August 24, 1949. As a result of this treaty the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed. Behind the NATO shield the nations of Western Europe have grown and prospered. Their security and integrity have been maintained by this treaty, the most far-reaching and probably the most successful of any peaceful defensive initiative in the history of the Western community.

It is entirely appropriate that this signal anniversary be commemorated through the issuance of a special postage stamp.

SCHNITTKER ON SOYBEANS

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the man who was Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture when the Department took the ill-fated steps 3 years ago that led to today's difficulty for soybeans has had some second thoughts since he left office.

The man in question is John A. Schnittker. Because of his high position, second only to Secretary Freeman, and further, because he served previous to that as chief economic planner for Mr. Freeman, Mr. Schnittker obviously had an important role as coarchitect of what is now known as Freeman's folly. He can hardly disclaim responsibility.

If Mr. Schnittker had any reservations about the wisdom of raising to \$2.50 the price support on soybeans 3 years ago, or permitting soybean planting on diverted acres, or the action of the Department in calling for more production of soybeans, he kept them carefully within the confines of the Department of Agriculture.

Others, myself among them, warned at that time that these steps would quickly put the wonder crop of yesterday in serious surplus trouble. Our warnings were not heeded by Mr. Schnittker and his comrades, and Freeman's folly was carried out.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Schnittker is now out of office and—who

knows—perhaps now able to say what he really thinks expresses a sharply different view.

He calls for a substantial reduction in the loan rate on soybeans. Too bad his foresight was not as good as his hindsight. In any case, as an interesting footnote to agricultural political history, here is a Reuters dispatch from Decatur, Ill., dated March 4. I congratulate Mr. Schnittker on his newfound—or newly voiced—wisdom. I agree with what he is reported to have said except for his appraisal of market price resulting from a loan rate of about \$2 a bushel.

Here is the text of the Reuters dispatch:

SCHNITTKER SUGGESTS \$2.15 SOYBEAN SUPPORT

DECATUR, ILL., March 4.—A 1969 soybean loan support price of \$2.15 a bushel was suggested here today by former USDA Under-Secretary John A. Schnittker.

He told a university group here that the new administration can either continue the \$2.50 support to protect farm income or lower the support price to reduce the surplus and build markets for the future. He said:

"For my part I am with the second group. My study of this problem before I left the USDA January 20 convinced me that for the years just ahead it will require an average market price for soybeans of very little above \$2 per bushel to keep the soybean economy in balance.

"This appears to call for a national average support price in the area of \$2 per bushel. Perhaps this could be reached in two steps—\$2.15 in 1969 and \$2 in 1970.

"But the important step is to test the functioning of the market price system when we have the opportunity and not to rely on luck to pull us through.

"Unless this is done and barring some new and unpredictable event like a world crop disaster, a soybean surplus will become the new albatross of the farm economy—like potatoes in the 1950s and corn in 1961."

AMENDING SUBMERGED LANDS ACT

(Mr. BUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would amend the Submerged Lands Act to make it clear, that for those States which came into the Union with submerged boundaries of three marine leagues, that their boundary shall be measured from their historical coastline.

This action has been necessitated by the Supreme Court decision of Monday, March 3, 1969, wherein the Court held that the coastline is to be considered as it "exists currently or at any time in the future."

It seems to me that this decision can only cause a great deal of confusion, since the Court has reversed itself from its 1967 position, and since the coastline of Texas, the primary State affected by the decision, is receding and has been substantially modified by extensive erosion since it came into the Union in 1845. It looks like Texas will be open for further encroachment upon its seaward boundary in the future.

The location of the boundary as it existed in 1845 has been agreed upon by the State and the United States, so it would be much simpler for all concerned

if this boundary were adopted. While I am not clear as to why the Court reversed itself, it seems to me that the bill I am introducing will offer a fair solution to the problem—it will give Texas back this submerged land that this decision took away. This amendment is wholly in keeping with the basic philosophy of the Submerged Land Act which confirmed the States' claims to their historical boundaries.

LOCAL HISTORY AND 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in today's lexicon are "confrontation," "disadvantaged," and "the establishment." In their impassioned misuse they are the blades of a present assault on order, the basis of justice, and they frustrate the achieving of their purported goal, equity. Equity is defined as "justice according to natural law or right." If eternal vigilance is liberty's price, then it may be observed that while the principle of equity may be learned, the substance of equity can only be earned in the imperfect world. Our national experience is the witness; it provides its own definitions. Over the centuries people of the old order struggled to reach a new world where they might work for equity. In the vanguard were often older men—not the young men—and so the examples of fathers became the code of their sons.

May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the first American establishments, so-called, were on the traditional scenes: a frail lean-to braced against hostile New England winds, an earthen dugout against Great Plains heat and chill, a desolate mountain camp on a lawless route to the Pacific.

Here were the "confrontations," too, Mr. Speaker: historic, beyond count, unceasing. Consider the pillagings of prejudice: Mormons in desperate flight to the Great Salt Lake; the red man's trail of tears to banishment in Oklahoma; slavery's degradation.

There were the deadly scourges in ambush, cholera, smallpox, "lung fever," dysentery, childbearing mortalities, natural disasters, economic evils, and human impositions, drought, floods, and blight; financial depressions and worthless currencies; land frauds and other deceptions. All these afflictions "confronted" our countrymen from the continent's eastern rim to the western shore, and out of them the "disadvantaged" of yesteryear built the greatest Nation, the best society with all its present weaknesses in human history.

The tumult on college campuses, it is said, is a "search for identity." Identity, it appears to me, is found in purpose. And the pursuit of purpose, guided by self-discipline, is the history of our Nation, in its responsible aspects. It is most enlightening to note the views of S. I. Hayakawa, acting president of San

Francisco State College, in a recent issue of U.S. News & World Report, who testified recently before the House Special Committee on Education. Said Dr. Hayakawa:

Today we are dealing with a whole generation of youngsters who know about "democracy" as a slogan. But they don't know a lot about its operational requirements—the patience, the tedium, the long debates and compromises needed to arrive at democratic decisions...

The promise of democracy is never a guarantee that you will get your wishes. It's a promise that you will have a chance to state your wishes and try to argue other people into supporting you...

People who major in English and drama and philosophy often are people who are uncommitted. They are still in the process of finding themselves.

Youngsters who go into, let's say, nursing or chemistry or zoology know who they are. They know they are going to become nurses or chemists or zoologists. They're not floundering around with an "identity problem."

Quite a few social-welfare students tend to go along with the activists. But, on the whole, the people who want to become chemists, scientists, conservationists, nurses, businessmen, and so on, are not involved.

Mr. Speaker, I direct particular attention to Dr. Hayakawa's next observation. He said:

Strangely enough, our history department seems peculiarly immune to activism—it is functioning almost 100 percent. I had thought history was one of the liberal arts, but apparently it is a more intellectually sturdy discipline at San Francisco State.

Mr. Speaker, a grassroots experience with local history—wellspring of national history—nourishes the spirit and enterprise of our people. For this reason, I introduced in the 90th Congress House Concurrent Resolution 628, which I am again introducing in the House. It calls for recognition by the Congress of the important role of local historical societies as a base for research and publication of county or regional histories, in a contribution to the observance of the 200th anniversaries related to our Declaration of Independence. The resolution calls, as before, for a 10-year observance, 1973–82, on which, Mr. Speaker, I shall submit further remarks at an appropriate time.

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST OUR VETERANS

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which would provide for the equalization of the retired pay of members of the uniformed services who retired prior to June 1, 1958, and whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949.

Basically, this bill would permit recomputation of retired pay as a percentage of current active duty pay.

This system of calculating retired pay as a percentage of active duty pay was the rule for more than 100 years until 1958 when the Congress changed the rules and provided that retired pay would be geared to the cost of living and would not be recomputed on the basis

of subsequent increases in active duty pay.

I believe that the Federal Government has a more, and indeed, a legal commitment to those who retired prior to the 1958 law, some of whom served in two wars and the Korean conflict.

I am also introducing legislation to establish a national cemetery for southern Florida. This cemetery would be located in either Palm Beach or Broward County.

I am hopeful that early consideration can be gained on both of these measures.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES ARE SLOW ON NEEDED CRIME CRISIS ACTION

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, congressional committees are moving too slowly on the crime crisis. We are beginning our third month in session and much anticrime legislation has been introduced. In the meantime, the crime rate continues high, and except for occasional breaks, the rise in crime continues unabated.

Here in Washington, increased police patrols and strong statements from the city's judges may be responsible for a small reduction in armed robberies in February. But it will take more than 1 month to indicate a trend, especially since February was 1 week shorter than January which hampers statistical comparisons.

What is significant is the fact that the daily average of armed robberies for February is 21 per day, almost double the 11-per-day rate for February of last year.

Mayor Washington is to be commended for placing more police officers on the streets. The judges are to be commended for their public stand in favor of stiffer penalties for repeat criminals and especially those who commit additional crimes while out on bail for previous offenses.

Hearings should begin at once in the House on pending legislation. A blitz is needed. I have introduced legislation to provide for additional assistant U.S. attorneys, additional judges, and additional personnel in the District Bail Agency. Legislation of this kind is badly needed now. The backlog of cases increases as each day goes by without action. There are other important bills which others have sponsored. I have also proposed a mandatory minimum sentence for the commission of a crime by an individual out on bail for a previous offense. All of these matters require hearings in the House so that action can be taken early in the session.

I call on Chairman EMANUEL CELLER, of the House Judiciary Committee, and Chairman JOHN McMILLAN, of the House District Committee, to begin hearings on crime legislation at the earliest possible time. Here in this city alone, over 20 armed robberies, each one a felony

involving a threat on the life of an innocent citizen, occur each day.

AMENDING CONSTITUTION RELATING TO ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

(Mr. WYLIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President.

Following the last election, almost everyone agreed that the time has come to eliminate the antiquated electoral college system of electing a President and Vice President. Yet there seems to be no consensus as to a method which would replace it. Resolutions calling for direct popular elections, district plans, proportional plans, modifications of the present system eliminating an electoral college, as well as others, have been introduced in Congress.

The popular vote plans seem to have the most support. Yet in his message to Congress on February 24, President Nixon said he doubted if "any constitutional amendment proposing abolition or substantial modification of the electoral vote system could win the required approval of three-quarters of our 50 States by 1972."

For this reason, which is borne out by many others, my resolution suggests that the various States be given a choice. It would provide that the States could choose any one of four plans. One would provide for electoral vote by district. A second is a proportional plan. Another would provide for direct popular vote and a fourth would be basically what we have now with elimination of the office of elector.

In each case, 40 percent of the vote would be required for election with a provision for a runoff election prescribed by Congress between the two highest candidates.

It seems to me the plan is completely fair. It gives the States a choice and we must receive approval from three-fourths of them. Congress does not run the risk of being charged with forcing a plan on the States at a time when the urgency for a change in our present selection mechanism is so obvious. It would provide an opportunity for reflection and debate. Yet, Congress would be accepting its obligation to provide a vehicle for necessary change. I have given the idea considerable thought and trust it deserves yours.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority whip the program for next week.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, the program for next week is as follows: Monday is District day, but there are no bills. There is no program for Tuesday.

Scheduled for Wednesday are committee funding resolutions from House Administration and H.R. 33, to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association, and for other purposes. This latter bill is subject to a rule being granted.

We hope to consider the limitation on the national debt ceiling the following day, Thursday. That measure is also subject to a rule being granted.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Could the gentleman from Maryland give us some indication of what those resolutions are and when they will be scheduled?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. FRIEDEL. We hope to bring the resolutions to the floor of the House next Wednesday. These are the ordinary resolutions for funds to enable the committees to function. That is all they would be.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if I might ask the gentleman from Louisiana if it is proposed to consider the two bills to which he has referred in the order in which he listed them. It seems to me that we would be well advised to consider the debt ceiling increase before we throw another half billion dollars into a foreign-aid handout by way of IDA, which is a subsidiary of the World Bank. Would it not be better to consider the debt ceiling first and then see whether it would be in order and prudent to toss another half billion dollars to the four winds?

Mr. BOGGS. There is a necessity for the program to be presented, whether we consider the debt ceiling before or after the measure to which the gentleman has referred. A practical matter is involved. The bill that would establish a limit on the debt ceiling is still in committee and has not yet been reported. Thursday of next week would be the first practical time that we could take it up.

We are going to have a large legislative program ahead of us, and I think it is essential that we dispose of our legislative business as soon as we can.

Mr. GROSS. I have no quarrel with that. In fact, I would like to see a full program of business transacted each week so that we will not be here this entire year. But at the rate we are now going apparently it is the program that we have our Christmas tree in the House Chamber this year. I agree with the gentleman. I want to see the business transacted as fast as possible. I am speaking only of the order in which these measures would be called up.

Mr. BOGGS. I said to the gentleman that it is a practical impossibility to get the debt ceiling measure before the House before next Thursday.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1969

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today that it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

IMPROVING PROCEDURES TO SET- TLE TRANSPORTATION STRIKES

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago I introduced a bill designed to give us an improved method for settling strikes in the transportation industry. Today I am introducing a similar version of the same measure in the hopes that it might be a basis for consideration of legislation that will prevent our country from being tied up in serious strikes that affect the transportation industry.

The bill which I introduce today amends section 10 of the Railroad Labor Act, as amended—45 U.S.C. 160. It preserves the present procedures up to and including the Mediation Board. The Mediation Board is still empowered to give notification to the President if a dispute between a carrier and its employees is not adjusted under earlier provisions of the act, and if, in the judgment of the Mediation Board, such dispute threatens substantially to interrupt interstate or foreign commerce so as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service.

Beyond the Mediation Board, the approach I have taken in this bill is to provide the greatest possible amount of flexibility for arriving at a solution to a serious dispute. It empowers the President with a wide range of alternatives so that he may tailor the remedy to suit the dispute.

If the President receives a notice from the Mediation Board that a dispute exists which threatens "substantially to interrupt interstate or foreign commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation," the President may proceed under either of two broad approaches.

First, if he determines that the national health, safety, or defense are immediately threatened, he may give the parties 10 days notice that he will proceed under the procedures of seizure, arbitration, or congressional relief. The President is empowered to invoke any combination of these remedies, and at

this notice stage, it is not necessary that the President notify the parties as to which of these steps he ultimately will take.

If the nature of the dispute is such that it does not meet the test of "depriving a section of the country of essential transportation service," the President still is authorized to proceed with Emergency Board procedures.

In the event he elects to go this route, the President may:

Create an Emergency Board. First, size and membership of the Emergency Board is the choice of the President. Second, the Emergency Board must report within 60 to 120 days of appointment. Third, if instructed by the President, the Emergency Board report will contain findings of fact and/or recommendations for settlement.

After the findings of facts and recommendations have been given to the President, the President, first, hold the Emergency Board report for 30 days cooling-off; and, second, after cooling-off, the President may return dispute to Emergency Board for 30 days consideration and for their recommendation on whether to proceed under the additional steps of arbitration, seizure, or congressional remedy.

At this point, I would note that the President is not bound to follow the recommendations of the Emergency Board as to whether to proceed with seizure or arbitration, or a combination thereof. He may make his own independent judgment.

Also, I would point out that if the Emergency Board procedure is exhausted without a settlement having been reached, the flow of procedures does not at this point require the strict finding of a threat to the national defense, health, or safety.

I think it is important that this bill not contain such bottlenecks. If we truly are going to address this problem, then we should have a procedure which, with proper safeguards, will enable the steps to follow one another, leading ultimately to a final solution.

Mr. Speaker, as I have indicated earlier, there are two methods by which the President might call for the remedies of seizure, arbitration, or congressional relief. The first is to go immediately into them upon the finding of a national emergency; the other is to go through further mediation in an Emergency Board, and then have the dispute progress on to the steps mentioned.

I would like now to explain some of the details of what is involved in these separate alternatives:

A. SPECIAL BOARD (ARBITRATION)

First. Parties have 10 days to select members and procedures; if they fail to do so, President performs this function.

Second. The Board is composed of five members; three public, one labor, and one management.

Third. The Board has from 60 to 120 days from appointment to report.

Fourth. The Board has power to make a settlement binding on the parties for a period of the Board's choice, but less than 2 years.

B. SEIZURE OF THE CONCERNED CARRIERS

First. Management of carriers is continued by the Secretary of Commerce.

Second. All corporate activities continue as in the normal course of business.

Third. Working conditions remain the same unless the President imposed the Emergency Board recommendations.

C. CONGRESSIONAL REMEDY

If the President elects to proceed under the provisions of this subsection, "he shall transmit to Congress such recommendations for legislation as he may determine are required."

As a further point of flexibility, the bill provides that if an Emergency Board has made a recommended settlement of the dispute that the President may invoke those recommendations as the interim working conditions, pending the time required to exhaust the procedures of arbitration, seizure, or congressional relief.

The rationale throughout this bill is to give the greatest possible amount of flexibility to handle any conceivable situation which might have developed as a result of earlier bargaining among the parties.

Frequently, we hear criticism by one party or their opponent to the effect that some onerous burden is needed to "make collective bargaining work." I believe that this bill contains such responsibilities, and I further believe that with such procedures in the law, the parties will be able to reach their own agreement before it becomes necessary to enter such harsh alternatives.

Mr. Speaker, we have reached a point in this country where we cannot have a national transportation strike. Regardless of whether management or labor thinks they are right in the dispute involved, there are bigger and more paramount interests involved; namely, the public's interest.

The bill I propose provides for Emergency Board consideration if the strike threatens to interrupt essential transportation services but also goes further.

I view this bill as one to protect the system of collective bargaining. Last year the Congress was faced with literally arbitrating a dispute that faced the country.

The Congress ought not be put in a position, strike after strike, of making a determination of who is right and who is wrong. Or even making a settlement, except as provided in this bill.

If we are going to protect collective bargaining, it seems to me that we must lengthen the bargaining, but at some point we must make a final determination. Some may call this mediation to finality, and there may be others who will say that it smacks of compulsory arbitration. I say it is a means of allowing other possibilities for settlement so that perhaps neither management nor labor will know at every point what might happen to whom.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues will join me in this legislation. I do not profess to have all the answers in this sensitive, complicated, and almost unanswerable area, but we must find a better answer than we have today.

I think the framework for such will be found in the bill I have introduced.

PREVAILING WAGE RATE DETERMINATION ACT OF 1969

(Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Prevailing Wage Rate Determination Act of 1969.

This measure is aimed at bringing about a more equitable system for establishing and adjusting the rate of compensation for more than one-fourth of the civilian employees of the Federal Government—the 765,000 wage board employees.

The bill leaves intact the basic concept of the prevailing wage system. Its aim is more practical and effective machinery for the determination of wages in this field.

Everyone with a specific skill should receive pay similar to that of every other employee doing the same type of work covered by the prevailing wage determination. The bill gives foundation in law for improved procedures.

Chief instrument for bringing about advancement is creation of a standing committee within the Civil Service Commission to be known as the National Wage Policy Committee.

This 11-man Committee will include a Chairman appointed by the President from outside the Federal service, five Federal employee union representatives, and five management representatives.

In addition, the bill calls for establishment of an agency wage committee of five members by each department or agency designated by the new National Wage Policy Committee, to assure the implementation of the wage surveys.

Included in the wage rate system will be all employees now paid from so-called nonappropriated funds. They should not be penalized because their employer or manager draws his checks from a different account.

This bill is vital for fair consideration of all wage board employees. I trust and believe its principles will be adopted.

MODERNIZING INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT WITH RESPECT TO BARGELINES

(Mr. ECKHARDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to modernize section 303 (b) of the Interstate Commerce Act so the bargelines in the inland rivers may continue to assemble bargeloads of different commodities in a single flotilla and thus maintain efficiency of performance.

The need for the legislation arises out of technological innovations among the barge carriers, primarily economies of scale made possible by larger and more powerful towboats introduced by the bargelines over the past 10 years. Application of the present wording of the section would prevent the mingling of regulated and unregulated commodities in a single flotilla and hence the optimum utilization of the new and more economical towboats.

The relief provided in the proposed legislation would delete a sentence defining a flotilla of barges as a single vessel. If this sentence is deleted, a barge would be considered a vessel. Bargeloads of different commodities could then be mixed in a single tow without restriction. The legislation also provides for the deletion of a clause referring to the custom of the trade of 1939. Commission interpretations since 1939 have rendered this clause unnecessary and it is therefore deleted.

Identical legislation was introduced in the last session and received very widespread public support. Shippers, farmers, the grain trade, manufacturers of various types, labor, four State industrial development organizations, and a variety of regional industrial development organizations united in support of the bills. In addition, the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, and the Department of Transportation testified in favor of the measure. The ICC said it had no objection to the measure.

I believe the time has come to modernize the archaic language of the section so that the barge industry can continue to offer efficient and economical service with its improved equipment.

HON. ALBERT RAINS TO SERVE AS ALABAMA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMAN

(Mr. BEVILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and constituent, the Honorable Albert Rains, of Gadsden, Ala., has been selected to serve as Alabama's new national Democratic committeeman.

For 20 years, Congressman Rains served in the U.S. House of Representatives with much distinction. His intense dedication to the principals of good government and his knowledge of the legislative process has insured him a place of honor in the annals of the U.S. House of Representatives.

As a Member of this distinguished body, Mr. Speaker, Congressman Rains worked diligently for programs which would improve the quality of urban life. His expertise on urban renewal and housing was the guiding force behind practically all of the significant legislation passed in this vital area. Indeed, Congressman Albert Rains left a legacy of accomplishment which can now be seen in the high level of residential construction and positive programs for assisting our urban areas.

Albert Rains was known in the Congress as an articulate spokesman, a knowledgeable parliamentarian and one of the ablest floor managers of difficult legislation. It was common knowledge, Mr. Speaker, that Congressman Rains' sponsorship of a bill would automatically create 20 additional votes for it.

Congressman Rains, a native of De Kalb County, Ala., was elected to the 79th Congress and to the nine succeeding Congresses. He served as chairman of the Housing Subcommittee and was a ranking member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Every housing bill enacted since 1955—up to the time of his retirement—was imprinted with the stamp of his political skill.

At the time of his retirement, from Congress 4 years ago, Congressman Rains stated that he was ready to "have a few years in private life." His decision to serve as national committeeman for the Democratic Party of Alabama was based on the belief that he could be of service to his people.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Congressman Albert Rains will excel in this new position as he did so while serving in the Congress of the United States.

NATIONAL CIRCLE K WEEK

(Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, by proclamation of the President of the United States, March 2 to 8 has been designated as National Circle K Week. Circle K, sponsored by Kiwanis International, is the largest college service organization in existence composed of 775 clubs with more than 15,000 members. Twenty-one of these clubs are located within the Alabama district of Circle K International, and it is my pleasure to pay tribute to the fine young men of my State who are members of this significant organization, as well as to their dedicated advisers.

Presently, with so much unrest and disruption on the college campuses of our Nation, it is refreshing to participate in the promotion of an organization which seeks to develop leadership for tomorrow while it creates a better college or university community today.

While the news media publicizes the antics of a small minority of today's college and university students, the patriotism and citizenship of the majority goes unheralded and unsung. Circle K, as a representative of that majority, is to be congratulated for encouraging and promoting the following ideals:

To give primacy to the human and spiritual rather than to the material values of life.

To encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships.

To promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business, and professional standards.

To develop by precept and example, a more intelligent, aggressive, and serviceable citizenship.

To provide through Circle K clubs a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service, and to build better communities.

To cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism, and good will.

Mr. Emmett S. Blocher, Jr., of Samford University in Birmingham is currently serving as lieutenant governor of division II of the Alabama district of Circle K International, and I take this opportunity to commend him on the out-

standing job he is doing in his place of responsibility.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP AT PARIS

(Mr. WYMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, continuing attacks by North Vietnam and the Vietcong upon South Vietnam and Americans in South Vietnam can no longer be disregarded. Whether in cities or in rural areas, it cannot be said that the guerrillas lack direction or control from North Vietnam. The equipment they are using is sufficiently heavy and sophisticated to prove the contrary.

Continuing meaningless and ineffective negotiations with a bland-faced enemy while he kills Americans with material supplied from ports and trails given immunity from air attack during supposedly meaningful negotiating is to accommodate in ignominy. Unquestionably it is an accommodation of treachery. It does not keep faith with the brave men fighting against aggression in South Vietnam, while the talking fruitlessly drones on.

Confronted by more than 400 Americans killed last week alone, with over 2,500 Americans wounded last week, the President should tell North Vietnam and the world powers, that unless there is truly meaningful negotiation, and fast, at Paris, the United States has no choice but to proceed to destroy the bases and sources of supply to the enemy that enables him to kill Americans while America seeks an honorable peace. The President should make it clear that this time and in this event neither Hanoi's airstrip nor Haiphong's docks will be given sanctuary, and that the new administration in America is prepared to take whatever steps are necessary in the face of continued doubletalk in Paris to destroy the military capability of North Vietnam and the Vietcong.

There is no apparent alternative that will produce a truly negotiated settlement in Paris that is compatible with honor and does not amount to a sellout. Just since the talking at Paris started, we have lost nearly 10,000 American lives and countless wounded. Vietnam now has killed within a few hundred American lives of the Korean war, almost 33,000. This cannot go on. Continuing the muddling, tongue-in-cheek diplomatic table games at Paris can no longer be justified. The November 1968 elections were a mandate for a different policy in Vietnam. They were not a mandate for surrender or a sellout.

It is time for the new American President to lay it on the line at Paris. It is the responsibility of this Congress to support him when he does. This is the only way to get this war over with and quickly. I urge such action without further delay.

REFUSAL OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO OBEY FEDERAL COURT ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Cali-

fornia (Mr. TUNNEY) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a situation which is hardly believable. It involves a refusal by an agency of the U.S. Government to obey an order of a Federal court, an order to do nothing more than make food available to hungry people in California. An act that would not seem to need a court order in the latter part of the 20th century.

Let me briefly state the details. On December 30, 1968, the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, issued a statewide court order binding upon certain State officials and the Department of Agriculture. The order unequivocally requires the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately institute a Federal food program in every California county presently without such a program. Approximately 16 counties involving one-half million low-income people are affected. The court order was based upon the Department of Agriculture's admission that there was substantial hunger in the California counties without food programs and that these hungry people would suffer "immediate and irreparable harm" unless they immediately received the benefits of a Federal food program.

On January 28, the State filed an affidavit in Federal court charging the Federal Government with "frustrating" the implementation of the court order and with adversely affecting counties that now wish to comply with the court order.

On February 4, 1969, a three-judge court denied the Department of Agriculture's motion to stay the continuance of the court order. In addition, the court stated that the effect of the court order was as "the plaintiffs—the hungry of California—Contend."

On March 1, 60 days had elapsed since the court order, although the Department of Agriculture admitted to the court that it could implement the court order within a day, it has failed to implement the court order in any fashion at all. Secretary Hardin's refusal to comply with the court order has gone beyond substantive noncompliance. He has even refused to submit a plan relating to future compliance.

The State of California has indicated its full willingness to comply with the court order. The affected counties have announced a willingness to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture should it attempt to comply with court order.

If the Department of Agriculture is unwilling to help the poor, perhaps it is the wrong agency to administer the program. If their interests lie elsewhere, then the Department of HEW could take over the food programs and provide for the needs of the disadvantaged.

In a country such as ours we cannot allow a person to go without food, to see his children hungry, because he is unfortunate enough to be out of work in the wrong county. Humanity should not follow county lines.

If the Department of Agriculture thinks it has a valid case, what is lost by feeding the hungry while it appeals the

court order? There are established procedures to follow in our judicial system. If you do not agree with a decision you have the right to appeal it to a higher court. You do not have the right to simply ignore it.

This is a strange example for an administration that is allegedly dedicated to law, order, and justice. Are we to believe that the Department of Agriculture feels it is above the law?

I have written to Secretary Clifford Hardin today to ask him to explain his Department's actions, or more appropriately, inaction.

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TUNNEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California and commend him for bringing this to the attention of the House and I hope to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. It may be entirely possible that the Secretary is not even aware of what could be no more than bureaucratic bumbling where the people in the administration of the Department are so entwined with the rules and regulations of the Department that they forget those rules and regulations are designed not to hamper but, rather, to assist in the rendering of assistance and aid to people such as the hungry in California and throughout the Nation. Perhaps because of his bringing of this matter to the attention of the House and the country the Secretary of Agriculture will have this called to his attention. I simply cannot believe that the Secretary of Agriculture would be so shortsighted as not to recognize the wisdom of the suggestion you made that in the interim, while he is appealing what he might consider or what his attorneys in the Department might consider to be an unfair court order, he could still give this desperately and much-desired relief to the people of this country who are hungry.

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from California for his remarks. I also find it unbelievable that the Secretary of Agriculture has personal knowledge of it. On the other hand, there have recently been a number of newspaper articles which have indicated what the problem is in California.

For instance, there was a recent editorial in the New York Times which suggested the problem that existed in California. There is also an article written by the columnists Novak and Evans that indicated this problem exists.

As a matter of fact, a couple of weeks ago Secretary Finch was accosted in the old Federal Office Building in San Francisco by a group of the hungry demanding immediate action on the court order. Secretary Finch indicated that he would bring this personally to the attention of President Nixon before his trip to Europe. However, to date there has been no word from the President or the Secretary.

Mr. WALDIE. If the Secretary is personally aware of it—and I presume there will be a response to the communications you addressed to him—if he has been

personally aware of it and is relying on the legalistic position that apparently the Department has taken through its attorneys, then I think this is an untenable situation and I will be pleased to follow the gentleman's leadership in attempting to remedy this matter.

Mr. TUNNEY. I thank the gentleman.

FREE WORLD SHIPPING TO NORTH VIETNAM

(Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I have just been advised by the Department of Defense, that during February, 10 more free world-flag vessels steamed into North Vietnamese ports. These included six ships flying the flag of the United Kingdom, two the flag of Singapore, and one each of Cypriot and Japanese registry. This brings the total for 1969 so far to 23, or five more than during the same period in 1968.

Such news as this is disturbing enough by itself, but it becomes appalling and intolerable when placed beside the information also just released that during the week February 23, through March 1, 453 American soldiers gave their lives in support of our efforts in defense of South Vietnam.

The appearance of a Japanese-flag vessel should be a matter of particular concern, for while the Japanese Government has cooperated since mid-1965 in helping to remove vessels under its registry from such traffic, there have been recurring reports in recent months indicating that there are those in Japan eager to expand trade with North Vietnam whether the fighting stops or not. I would point out that in May of 1968 a Japanese-flag ship was also in North Vietnam, but until last month there have been no other Japanese arrivals noted. In view of the cooperation of the Japanese Government in the past in these matters I would strongly urge that the administration make every effort to insure that there is no further increase in this traffic.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. TUNNEY, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of California, for 1 hour, Wednesday, March 26.

Mr. EDWARDS of California, for 1 hour, Wednesday, March 26.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DANIEL of Virginia) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 30 minutes, on March 11.

Mr. RYAN, for 1 hour, on March 19.

Mr. BELCHER (at the request of Mr. BROTZMAN), for 45 minutes, on Tuesday, March 11, 1969, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. DULSKI in four instances.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROTZMAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SPRINGER in two instances.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia in three instances.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

Mr. BEALL of Maryland.

Mr. KING in five instances.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. GROSS.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. BROCK.

Mr. BUCHANAN in two instances.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DANIEL of Virginia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BIAGGI.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. LEGGETT.

Mr. LONG of Maryland in two instances.

Mr. REUSS in eight instances.

Mr. FRIEDEL in two instances.

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. HELSTOSKI in two instances.

Mr. BLANTON.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. RIVERS.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. MINISH.

Mr. MARSH in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in four instances.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. GRIFFIN.

Mr. FLOOD in two instances.

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. ECKHARDT.

Mr. STOKES in six instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 10, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

564. A letter from the Director, Contract Administration, Department of the Navy, transmitting a semiannual report for the period July 1 to December 31, 1968, on military construction contracts awarded on other than a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, pursuant to the provisions of section 804, Public Law 90-408; to the Committee on Armed Services.

565. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third- and sixth-preference classification, pursuant to the provisions

of section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DULSKI: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Postal systems of the U.S. Armed Forces-Europe, 1968 (Rept. No. 91-29). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROYBAL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Special study mission to East and Southeast Asia (Rept. No. 91-30). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.R. 8361. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 8362. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to establish certain requirements with respect to air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama.

H.R. 8363. A bill to provide that the reservoir formed by the lock and dam referred to as the "Jones Bluff lock and dam" on the Alabama River, Ala., shall hereafter be known as the Robert F. Henry Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H.R. 8364. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 8365. A bill to provide for meeting the manpower needs of the Armed Forces of the United States through a completely voluntary system of enlistments, and to further improve, upgrade, and strengthen such Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLANTON:

H.R. 8366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8367. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose additional limitations on tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 8368. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUSH:

H.R. 8369. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 8370. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 20 percent, and to provide that

full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H.R. 8371. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow a deduction for certain amounts paid by a taxpayer for tuition and fees in providing a higher education for himself, his spouse, and his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 8372. A bill to require the establishment, on the basis of the 19th and subsequent decennial censuses, of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8373. A bill to improve the judicial machinery by providing for Federal jurisdiction and a body of uniform Federal law for cases arising out of aviation and space activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENNEY:

H.R. 8374. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to limit the amount of deductions attributable to the business of farming which may be used to offset nonfarm income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 8375. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,500 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ECKHARDT (for himself, Mr. BLANTON, and Mr. KYROS):

H.R. 8376. A bill to amend section 303(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act to modernize certain restrictions upon the application and scope of the exemption provided therein; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 8377. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys or other articles intended for use by children which present any electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazard; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 8378. A bill to amend section 336(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 8379. A bill to extend the executive reorganization provisions of title 5, United States Code, for an additional 2 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 8380. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 8381. A bill to establish the second Monday in November as Veterans' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 8382. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service of females sworn in as members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8383. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8384. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deduc-

tions from benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8385. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for cost-of-living increases in the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 8386. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a depreciation deduction for the wear and tear of real property used as the taxpayer's principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8387. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HANNA (for himself, Mr. LANGEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. PATMAN):

H.R. 8388. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to prohibit the broadcasting of any advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 8389. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that such chapter shall not apply with respect to the sale or delivery of certain ammunition for rifles or shotguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 8390. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 8391. A bill to enable potato growers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for potatoes by increasing consumer acceptance of such potatoes and potato products, and by improving the quality of potatoes and potato products that are made available to the consumer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 8392. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to protect children from toys and other articles intended for use by children which are hazardous due to the presence of electrical, mechanical, or thermal hazards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 8393. A bill to improve and increase postsecondary educational opportunities throughout the Nation by providing assistance to the States for the development and construction of comprehensive community colleges; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 8394. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code so as to provide for the awarding of a Supreme Sacrifice Medal to relatives of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8395. A bill to give the President authority to alleviate or to remove the threat to navigation, safety, marine resources, or the coastal economy posed by certain releases of fluids or other substances carried in oceangoing vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 8396. A bill to prohibit officers and employees of the United States from dumping or permitting the dumping of dredgings and other refuse materials into any navigable water; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself and Mr. WYLLIE):

H.R. 8397. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the dissemination through interstate commerce or the mails of obscene materials to persons under the age of 18 years, and to restrict the exhibition of movies or other obscene matter to such persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H.R. 8398. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide Secret Service protection to any person within the United States who is the subject of national controversy of sufficient intensity to pose a danger to such person's life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8399. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be included as income for the purposes of determining eligibility for a pension under title 38; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8400. A bill to increase the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer and the additional exemption for his spouse from \$600 to \$1,000, and to increase the exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 8401. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow income tax deductions for certain payments to assist in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 8402. A bill to designate the Interstate System as the "Eisenhower Interstate Highway System"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 8403. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the southeastern quadrant of Ohio; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 8404. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Federal-State program of child-welfare services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 8405. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETTIS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. BARING, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. UTT, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BURTON of Utah, Mr. BOB WILSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. LEPSOMB, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. WYATT, and Mr. TALCOTT):

H.R. 8406. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 8407. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8408. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 8409. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to repeal the provisions limiting the number of children with respect to whom Federal payments may be made under the program of aid to families with dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 8410. A bill to establish a National Economic Conversion Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 8411. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if any of certain relatives of such member dies, is captured, is missing in action, or is totally disabled as a result of service in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 8412. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally or partially disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. RANDALL, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.R. 8413. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prescribe health care cost-sharing arrangements for certain surviving dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 8414. A bill to equalize the retired pay of members of the uniformed services retired prior to June 1, 1958, whose retired pay is computed on laws enacted on or after October 1, 1949; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 8415. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to extend to employees retired on account of disability prior to October 1, 1956, the minimum annuity base established for those retired after that date; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROYBAL (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BELL of California, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. REES, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. SISK, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WIGGINS, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON):

H.R. 8416. A bill to establish the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 8417. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, relating to cooperation by other Federal departments and agencies to control pollution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 8418. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer from \$600 to \$1,000 over a 4-year period beginning with 1970; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 8419. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any unmarried person who maintains his or her own home shall be entitled to be taxed at the rate provided for the head of a household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ST. ONGE:

H.R. 8420. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 8421. A bill to provide for the detail of Foreign Service officers to private institu-

tions and organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 8422. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to permit advance payments to wheat producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 8423. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 8424. A bill to provide an equitable system for fixing and adjusting the rates of compensation of wage board employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 8425. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the civil service retirement coverage may be waived by employees covered by retirement policies or plans of private insurers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 8426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WIGGINS:

H.R. 8427. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 8428. A bill to provide for the early transition to a full voluntary military manpower procurement system by further improving, upgrading, and strengthening the Armed Forces of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 8429. A bill to amend section 3203, title 38, United States Code, to liberalize those provisions requiring the discontinuance of aid and attendance allowances for certain veterans during hospitalization at Government expense; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 8430. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the civil service retirement annuity of an employee retiring after the effective date of a cost-of-living annuity increase but eligible for retirement on that effective date shall not be less than his annuity if he had retired on that effective date, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURLISON of Missouri (for himself and Mr. GRAY):

H.R. 8431. A bill to establish Tower Rock (Rock of the Cross) National Historic Site in Perry County, Mo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUSH:

H.R. 8432. A bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the coastline of certain States as being for the purposes of that act, the coastline as it existed at the time of entrance into the Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENNEY (for himself and Mr. McCURE):

H.R. 8433. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that a farmer shall have until March 15 (instead of only until February 15 as at present) to file an income tax return which also satisfies the requirements relating to declarations of estimated tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI (for himself, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. NIX, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURTON, Mr. McCURE, Mr. LUKENS, and Mr. HOGAN):

H.R. 8434. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to provide additional free letter mail and air transportation mailing privileges for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ECKHARDT (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. PODELL):

H.R. 8435. A bill to suspend the equal-time requirements of section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for certain candidates for nomination to the office of President, to provide for television debates for such candidates, and to afford the States a uniform means of selecting and instructing delegates to the presidential conventions of the major political parties to the end that the people will be more directly and equitably represented in the selection of party candidates, that the political processes of the Nation will be more orderly, meaningful, and informative, and that the inordinately high cost of seeking presidential nomination will be reduced; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 8436. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the negotiation of the North Atlantic Treaty; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 8437. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to remove certain restrictions on the selection of carrier representatives and labor organization representatives on the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon (for herself, Mr. AYRES, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. ERLBORN, Mr. ESCH, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. QUIE, Mr. RED of New York, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H.R. 8438. A bill to extend the time for filing final reports under the Correctional Rehabilitation Study Act of 1965 until July 31, 1969; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 8439. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require the capitalization of certain costs incurred in planting and developing citrus groves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN (for himself, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. FISH, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. RED of New York, and Mr. ROBISON):

H.R. 8440. A bill to amend the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to require the establishment of nationally uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for aid or assistance thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 8441. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to reimburse municipalities within the United States for certain revenue losses incurred by them as a result of the ownership of property by tax-exempt foreign governments or international organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 8442. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make clear the tax

treatment intended for certain special reserves under group contracts in the case of life insurance companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 8443. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the penalty provision applicable to a Federal felony committed with a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 8444. A bill to provide that certain aircraft may travel between the United States and Canada and between the United States and Mexico without requiring the owners or operators thereof to reimburse the United States for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees and immigration officers and employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MINISH, Mr. HANNA, Mr. GETTYS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. REES, Mr. GALFIANAKIS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. WIDNALL, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. COWGER):

H.R. 8445. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision of federally chartered credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 8446. A bill to amend section 10 of the Railway Labor Act to settle emergency transportation labor disputes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 8447. A bill to coordinate national conservation policy by establishing a Council of Conservation Advisers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 8448. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in either Palm Beach or Broward County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 8449. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 8450. A bill to amend section 111(a) of title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of reimbursement of travel authorized Veterans' Administration beneficiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 8451. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize increased benefits for veterans requiring regularly scheduled hemodialysis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WOLD:

H.R. 8452. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.J. Res. 523. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.J. Res. 524. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.J. Res. 525. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that the right to

vote shall not be denied on account of age to persons who are 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.J. Res. 526. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide a single 6-year term for the President and 3-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.J. Res. 527. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.J. Res. 528. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLD:

H.J. Res. 529. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the year 1969 as "John Wesley Powell Centennial Year"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.J. Res. 530. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Con. Res. 159. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to reducing the balance-of-payments deficit by encouraging American industry and the American public to ship and travel on American ships; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution, Blafra: The need for an immediate ceasefire; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution commemorating the bicentennial of the American Revolution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H. Res. 299. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to travel at Government expense by Members of the House who have been defeated, resigned, or retired; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Res. 300. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct a study and investigation of magazine sales promotion practices; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

38. By Mr. OLSEN: Resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana requesting Congress and particularly Montana's congressional delegation to enact legislation to reinstate the silver dollar as a minted coin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

39. Also, a resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana urging elimination of the freeze of funds relating to aid to families with dependent children under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 8453. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Cangialosi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8454. A bill for the relief of Dorotea Caporrimo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8455. A bill for the relief of Antonio Fontana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8456. A bill for the relief of Maria Gambino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8457. A bill for the relief of Michele Grech and his wife, Concetta Grech; for the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8458. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Laezza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8459. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. O'Rourke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 8460. A bill for the relief of Ekaterina Pyramidou and Evanthia Pyramidou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRASCO:

H.R. 8461. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria and Giuseppe D'Ignoti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8462. A bill for the relief of Giacomo and Santa D'Ignoti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8463. A bill for the relief of Antonio Grillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8464. A bill for the relief of Chung Sang Hung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.R. 8465. A bill for the relief of Bessie Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 8466. A bill for the relief of Luzviminda Pelina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 8467. A bill for the relief of Jaim Roisman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 8468. A bill for the relief of Coronacion Banas Bongalos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8469. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rodelio Lim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 8470. A bill for the relief of 1st Lt. Jackie D. Burgess; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 8471. A bill for the relief of Angelo Carusotto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8472. A bill for the relief of Amalia Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8473. A bill for the relief of Bonifacio Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8474. A bill for the relief of Renato Di Popolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (by request):

H.R. 8475. A bill for the relief of John Demakopoulos (also known as Short Dimos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8476. A bill for the relief of John Marousiodis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8477. A bill for the relief of Konstantinos Protopapas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8478. A bill for the relief of Georgios Sxinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOCH:

H.R. 8479. A bill for the relief of Luzinette T. Lima; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H.R. 8480. A bill for the relief of Sister Consolata (Licia Bianconi); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8481. A bill for the relief of Sister Innocenza (Natalina Zerlotin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.R. 8482. A bill for the relief of Dr. Teo-

dorico Gemil Exconde and Dr. Teresita Jarin Exconde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 8483. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe DiStefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8484. A bill for the relief of Alessandro La Pietra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8485. A bill for the relief of Elena Montez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8486. A bill for the relief of Wong Wah Sin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSEN:

H.R. 8487. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1918, relating to certain reversionary interests of the United States in certain real property in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 8488. A bill for the relief of Angelo Di Sisto and his wife, Carmela Di Sisto, and their children, Mario and Guiseppe Di Sisto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETTIS:

H.R. 8489. A bill for the relief of Carlos Priego Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 8490. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Battista Bartalone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8491. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Carollo and his wife, Antonina Carollo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8492. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo La Bella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8493. A bill for the relief of Malka Laufer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8494. A bill for the relief of Joseph Shiu Kun Luk, also known as Joseph Chao Chun Luk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8495. A bill for the relief of Rosario Panzarella, his wife, Antonina Panzarella, and their infant daughter, Giacinta Panzarella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 8496. A bill for the relief of Francesco Rando; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 8497. A bill for the relief of Byung Il Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 8498. A bill for the relief of Max Anselm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8499. A bill for the relief of Lesley Dawson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8500. A bill for the relief of Clarence Gillett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8501. A bill for the relief of Erlinda Rojas-Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8502. A bill for the relief of Amella Rufino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 8503. A bill for the relief of Louella Rufino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 8504. A bill for the relief of Marie de Jesus Goncalves de Mala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H.R. 8505. A bill for the relief of Fred Fawzi Kahale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 8506. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pio Albert Pol y Zapata and his wife, Dolores S. Alvarez de Pol; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 8507. A bill for the relief of Nikandros Rondogiannis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CHAIRMAN TEAGUE RECEIVES HIGH HONOR FROM VFW

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 6, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held its annual congressional dinner on Tuesday evening and a feature was the presentation of the VFW's Congressional Award to our esteemed colleague, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE, of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

This coveted award was presented "for outstanding service to the Nation" and was in recognition of his important work as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and as ranking member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

Chairman TEAGUE was presented with a plaque and also with a \$1,000 check. He immediately announced he would donate the check to a scholarship fund at Texas A. & M. University.

National Commander in Chief Richard Homan of Sugar Grove, W. Va., presided at the delightful affair.

Vice President SPIRO AGNEW spoke and referred to the current attack on the ROTC in some of our colleges and universities. Said Vice President AGNEW:

I am concerned not just about Vietnam. I am concerned about a more subtle problem on college and university campuses and I have serious doubts about universities that want to remove accreditation from the ROTC on the grounds that it is not relevant.

I can't think of anything more relevant than preserving, protecting the Constitution.

Dissension can take place with lawful persuasion, not destruction.

Special guests were the 53 semifinalists in the Voice of Democracy Contest and first announcement was made of the five winners: First, Miss Debra George,

17, Cheyenne, Wyo.; second, Robert Pondillo, of Youngstown, Ohio; third, Dan Ellerman, of Winnsboro, La.; fourth, William Jockheck, of Redfield, S. Dak.; fifth, Bruce Seaman, of Aiea, Hawaii.

Also present were several of the Nation's Medal of Honor winners. The program included a special salute to World War I veterans.

Following is the text of the response of Chairman TEAGUE upon receiving the Congressional Award:

REMARKS OF CHAIRMAN OLIN E. TEAGUE AT VFW CONGRESSIONAL DINNER

Commander Holman, my colleagues in Congress, distinguished Medal of Honor recipients, Voice of Democracy winners, ladies and gentlemen, I receive this award in all humility and gratitude. Thank you very much.

I want to make it very clear I receive it, in the fullest meaning of the word, as a Member of Congress and not simply as an individual.

There are in this audience tonight hundreds of Members of both Houses of Congress who have made this award possible—and there are many other Members who could not be with us tonight—who should share this credit.

After all, if it were not for the support and votes in the Committees and if it were not for the support and votes in the Congress as a whole, all of the dreams and ideals we share together would turn to dust.

We have made accomplishments in the veteran field for a single reason: We have a responsive and sympathetic Congress. Last year we passed 500 million dollars in new veteran benefit legislation with only two dissenting votes.

Not one single time has Congress ever rebuffed the Veterans Affairs Committee on any reasonable request which we have brought before it.

The Congress is most nonpartisan when it comes to the welfare of our veterans and servicemen. I have found in my quarter century in Congress that political partisanship is not a factor when we consider the welfare of those who serve.

I would like to express a special word of thanks to our great Speaker, the Honorable John McCormack, and to the distinguished minority leader, the Honorable Gerald Ford, who have done so much to preserve this bipartisan concept.

I want to take a few minutes to make one point which I deeply believe and that is: *We live in a wonderful country.*

And the United States with all its turmoil, with all its problems, is a great, good and generous nation. And we ought to remind ourselves of this more often.

I am saying this because we have, as a nation, shown a tendency in recent years to downgrade ourselves and to downgrade our institutions.

We have been flooded with the criticisms of a quite small, but highly articulate, minority, so that we are becoming a nation of intellectual pessimists.

We have come to accept the castigations of our critics without question and too often refuse to believe the evidence of our daily achievements.

There are still a lot of problems in America but there are a lot more things that are right in America. Our system demands that we seek out and identify our problems.

It is true that there are some who still suffer the indignities of inequality and the same of injustice. We must forever and with all our energy continue to seek to correct these injustices and inequalities.

We must always strive to improve the quality of life for all our people, but sometimes it seems to me that we become so engrossed in these problems, so centered on what is wrong, that we seldom acknowledge what is right.

We have a free society in this country. It is the freest society in the world.

We are several million light years ahead in the area of freedom compared to those countries which espouse the causes of Communism—countries which are often held up as examples by some who riot on our college campuses and on our streets, claiming we don't have freedom enough.

As a people, we have more freedom of action, more freedom of speech, and more freedom of choice than any other people in all of history. As a nation we have more freedom of religion than have the citizens of any other nation.

We have no State establishment of religion; our people worship as they see fit, without interference or hindrance, or they can refuse to worship at all, if faith has been denied them.

But, of course, there are those who, in the name of freedom, would tear from the God-oriented majority of our people the right to express our belief in the Almighty in any